

15
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UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

1776 INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876
PHILADELPHIA.

BUREAUS OF ADMINISTRATION.

FOREIGN:—

Direction of the foreign representation, - DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

INSTALLATION:—

Classification of applications for space,—allotment of space
in Main Building—supervision of special structures,

HENRY PETTIT.

TRANSPORTATION:—

Foreign transportation for goods and visitors—transportation
for goods and visitors in the United States—local trans-
portation—warehousing and customs regulations,

DOLPHUS TORREY.

MACHINERY:—

Superintendence of the Machinery Department and building,
including allotment of space to Exhibitors,

JOHN S. ALBERT.

AGRICULTURE:—

Superintendence of the Agricultural Department, building
and grounds, including allotment of space to Exhibitors,

BURNET LANDRETH.

HORTICULTURE:—

Superintendence of Horticultural Department, Conservatory
and grounds, including allotment of space to Exhibitors,

CHARLES A. MILLER.

FINE ARTS:—

Superintendence of the Fine Art Department and building,
including allotment of space to Exhibitors,

A. T. GOSHORN,

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,

Director-General.

Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *March, 1875.*



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

What better method of celebrating our country's birth to freedom than by a grand exhibition, which shall contain the BEST THAT WE CAN DO? What better place in which to hold such an exhibition is there than Philadelphia? Here on the 4th of July, 1776, the immortal Declaration of Independence was read; and here, in the same old building, now standing, our forefathers held council together. Let their children, and their children's children, from East and West, from North and South, come together on the 4th day of July, 1876, to offer thanks for the preservation of our liberties and to clasp hands as one family. Not alone shall a patriotic home feeling bring this about, but in addition the fairy palace now being erected upon the banks of the Schuylkill, and filled with results of the ingenuity, skill and experience of our people, will prove an irresistible attraction. A plan of the comparative size of the different exhibitions of the world proves that we have a larger space to fill than any other nation. Let us fill it with the best natural products of the soil; with our minerals, coal, petroleum; with our giant trees, our grain, vegetables and fruits. Let our machinery and labor-saving inventions be made ready, and let us hope that the land that produced a Franklin, a Fulton, and a Morse, may again bring forth some startling success in science or machinery. To the Old World we have sent invitations to compete in this grand peaceful contest—accepted by nearly all nations—and every American should be personally ready to do his part to meet our foreign friends on this field. The position selected for the exhibition is admirably adapted for the purpose; within a few minutes' distance of the centre of Philadelphia, it can be reached with facility and convenience by the steam and horse railways and the steamboats on the river. The buildings are arranged upon the best models, designed from all the results

INTRODUCTORY.

THE desire for information on the part of the public not only in this country, but in other parts of the world, has led to the preparation of this work, which is intended as far as possible to meet the necessities of the case. We cannot too much exaggerate the great importance of this event to the future interests of the nation; it presents the first opportunity ever offered to our inventors, mechanics and manufacturers to display the great progress made in our various industries to the inspection not only of our own people, but also of the thousands from other lands who will visit Philadelphia on that occasion. There can be no question but that there will be secured in this way a largely increased demand for our own manufactures, but attention will also be turned to a more close competition with our foreign rivals. To the farmer and landholder the opportunity is offered to secure both capital and labor by the proper presentation of the great sources of the various States and the advantages for investment; an impetus will also be given to the introduction of new staples, such as silk, useful fibres for paper, coffee, tea, tropical fruits, etc., etc.

The occasion is one that appeals to the national pride of every citizen, and the managers of this great enterprise feel justified in the expectation that there will not be a branch of manufacturing industry unrepresented, however simple may be its character. In all the World Fairs of Europe Americans have carried off the majority of prizes in proportion to the articles on exhibition, and it would be a standing discredit to our people should we not meet our competitors successfully on our own ground. No better evidence of the value of a free government can be given than an exhaustive exhibit of all its resources; and the credit due to those who risked their lives and fortunes for our independence will be most justly rendered by this tribute of industry and invention. Let every manufacturer who may receive this work, use his best endeavor to give success to the International Exhibition of 1876, and thus make some return for the position he occupies as an American citizen.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

OFFICES, 903 WALNUT STREET.

ORGANIZATION.

President :

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

Vice-Presidents :

ALFRED T. GOSHORN, ORESTES CLEVELAND,
JOHN D. CREIGH, ROBERT LOWRY,
 ROBERT MALLORY.

Director General :

ALFRED T. GOSHORN.

Secretary :

JOHN L. CAMPBELL.

Assistant Secretary :

DORSEY GARDNER.

Counsellor and Solicitor :

JOHN L. SHOEMAKER.

Executive Committee :

DANIEL J. MORRELL, <i>Chairman,</i>	Pennsylvania.
ALFRED T. GOSHORN,	Ohio.
E. A. STRAW,	New Hampshire.
N. M. BECKWITH,	New York.
JAMES T. EARLE,	Maryland.
GEORGE H. CORLISS,	Rhode Island.
JOHN G. STEVENS,	New Jersey.
ALEXANDER R. BOTELER,	West Virginia.
RICHARD C. McCORMICK,	Arizona.
JOHN LYNCH,	Louisiana.
JAMES BIRNEY,	Michigan.
CHARLES P. KIMBALL,	Maine.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS,	North Carolina.

Secretary :

MYER ASCH, Philadelphia.

United States Centennial Commissioners.

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United States Centennial Commissioners.

MISSOURI,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	JOHN McNEIL, SAMUEL HAYS.
MONTANA,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. P. WOOLMAN, PATRICK A. LARGEY.
NEBRASKA,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	HENRY S. MOODY, R. W. FURNAS.
NEVADA,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WM. WIRT MCCOY, JAMES W. HAINES.
NEW HAMPSHIRE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	EZEKIEL A. STRAW, ASA P. CATE.
NEW JERSEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ORESTES CLEVELAND, JOHN G. STEVENS.
NEW MEXICO,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ELDRIDGE W. LITTLE. STEPHEN B. ELKINS.
NEW YORK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N. M. BECKWITH, CHARLES H. MARSHALL.
NORTH CAROLINA,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, JONATHAN W. ALBERTSON.
OHIO,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ALFRED T. GOSHORN, WILSON W. GRIFFITH.
OREGON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	JAMES W. VIRTUE, ANDREW J. DUFUR.
PENNSYLVANIA,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DANIEL J. MORRELL, ASA PACKER.
RHODE ISLAND,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	GEORGE H. CORLISS, SAMUEL POWEL.
SOUTH CAROLINA,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WILLIAM GURNEY, ARCHIBALD CAMERON.
TENNESSEE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	THOMAS H. COLDWELL, WILLIAM F. PROSSER.
TEXAS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WILLIAM HENRY PARSONS, JOHN C. CHEW.
UTAH,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	JOHN H. WICKIZER, WM. HAYDON.
VERMONT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MIDDLETON GOLDSMITH, HENRY CHASE.
VIRGINIA,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	WALTER W. WOOD, EDMUND R. BAGWELL.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ELWOOD EVANS, ALEXANDER S. ABERNETHY.
WEST VIRGINIA,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ALEX. R. BOTELER, ANDREW J. SWEENEY.
WISCONSIN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	DAVID ATWOOD, EDWARD D. HOLTON.
WYOMING,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	JOS. M. CAREY, ROBERT H. LAMBORN.

of former experience. A full description of each building will be found farther on with views and ground plans. Within the grounds of the exhibition will be erected buildings by different foreign nations, so that every one can see for himself Chinese selling tea; Germans making pipes; Frenchmen at work on beautiful gems; Turks manufacturing slippers; Swiss with their watches; Sheffield cutlers turning out razors; and Russians preparing sheet iron and leather. On one side, a street in Japan will be represented, with citizens engaged in their several occupations; on the other, an Indian wigwam, with the squaws turning out baskets, and the chiefs engaged on bows and arrows. Everything will be done to make the exhibition attractive, and it will remain open till November. Every American should visit it and give his family a chance. All workingmen should have the opportunity to study out its advantages, and railroad fares will doubtless be so reduced that all may COME HOME.

NATIONAL AUTHORITY.

The following preamble and section of an Act of Congress indicates the character of this Commission and its duties :

THE ACT CREATING THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

AN ACT to provide for celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

WHEREAS, The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was prepared, signed, and promulgated in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, in the City of Philadelphia; and whereas it behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the centennial anniversary of this memorable and decisive event, which constituted the fourth day of July, Anno Domini, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, the birthday of the nation; and whereas it is deemed fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind in comparison with those of older nations; and whereas no place is so appropriate for such an exhibition as the city in which occurred the event it is designed to commemorate, and whereas as the exhibition should be a national celebration, in which the people of the whole country should participate, it should have the sanction of the Congress of the United States: therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That an exhibition of American and foreign arts, products, and manufactures shall be held, under the auspices of the government of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

The following proclamation of the President indicates the national character of the Exhibition :

PROCLAMATION :

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, by the Act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, providing for a National Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Independence of the United States, by the holding of an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, it is provided as follows :

“That, whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the Commission herein provided for of the proposed Exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the Exhibition will open, and the place at which it will be held ; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commissioners. for publication in their respective countries ;”

And whereas, His Excellency the Governor of the said State of Pennsylvania did, on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, inform me that provision has been made for the erection of said buildings and for the exclusive control by the Commission provided for in the said act of the proposed Exhibition ;

And whereas, the President of the United States Centennial Commission has officially informed me of the dates fixed for the opening and closing of the said Exhibition, and the place at which it is to be held :

Now therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that there will be held, at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine, to be opened on the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and to be closed on the nineteenth day of October, in the same year.

And in the interests of peace, civilization and domestic and international friendship and intercourse, I commend the Celebration and Exhibition to the people of the United States ; and in behalf of this Government and people, I cordially commend them to all nations who may be pleased to take part therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

The following indicates the official character of the Exhibition in connection with foreign nations :

NOTE TO FOREIGN MINISTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 5, 1873.

Sir: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the Government of ——— a copy of the President's Proclamation, announcing the time and place of holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, proposed to be held in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

The Exhibition is designed to commemorate the Declaration of the Independence of the United States, on the one hundredth anniversary of that interesting and historic national event, and at the same time to present a fitting opportunity for such display of the results of Art and Industry of all nations as will serve to illustrate the great advances attained, and the successes achieved, in the interest of Progress and Civilization during the century which will have then closed.

In the law providing for the holding of the Exhibition, Congress directed that copies of the Proclamation of the President, setting forth the time of its opening and the place at which it was to be held, together with such regulations as might be adopted by the Commissioners of the Exhibition, should be communicated to the Diplomatic Representatives of all nations. Copies of those regulations are herewith transmitted.

The President indulges the hope that the Government of ——— *will be pleased to notice the subject and may deem it proper to bring the Exhibition and its objects to the attention of the people of that country, and thus encourage their co-operation in the proposed celebration. And he further hopes that the opportunity afforded by the Exhibition for the interchange of national sentiment and friendly intercourse between the people of both nations may result in new and still greater advantages to Science and Industry, and at the same time serve to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship which already happily subsist between the Government and people of ——— and those of the United States.*

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest consideration,

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

So far acceptances have been received from the following nations :

Great Britain,	Norway,	Chili,	Bolivia,
France,	Egypt,	Peru,	Nicaragua,
Austria,	Denmark,	Argentine Con-	Columbia,
Germany,	Turkey,	federation,	Liberia,
Belgium,	Tunis,	Sandwich Islands,	Orange Free State,
Holland,	Switzerland,	China,	Ecuador,
Sweden,	Mexico,	Japan,	Guatemala,
Spain,	Venezuela,	Australia,	Salvador,
Portugal,	Brazil,	Canada,	Honduras,
Italy,			

Of which the following have appointed their Commissioners :

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, South America :

Ernesto Oldendorff, President.

Julio Victorica, Secretary. And nine Commissioners.

AUSTRALIA, VICTORIA, QUEENSLAND, NEW ZEALAND, ETC. :

Sir Redwood Barry, President.

J. Collins Levey, Esq., Secretary. And eleven Commissioners.

AFRICA, ORANGE FREE STATE :

Charles W. Riley, Consul-General.

BELGIUM :

Alfred Simonis, Member of the House of Representatives and Manufacturer.

E. Sadoine, General Director of the Iron Works.

Ch. De Smet, Manufacturer ; President of the Industrial and Commercial Society. And fourteen Commissioners.

BRAZIL :

Gaston D'Orleans, Conde d'Eu, President.

Viscount de Jaguary, 1st Vice President.

Viscount de Bonn-Retiro, 2d Vice President.

Members.—Viscount de Souza Franco,
Joaquin Antonio de Azevedo.

CANADA :

Hon. Luc. Letellier de St. Just, Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. Robert D. Wilmot, Senator.

Hon. Edward G. Penny, Senator.

F. W. Glen, Esq., Ottawa.

T. Perrault, Esq., Secretary.

CHINA :

Edward B. Drew, Commissioner of Customs.

Gustav. Dietring, “ “

J. L. Hammond, “ “

Charles Hannen.

ECUADOR :

Edward Shippen, Esq., Consul, Philadelphia.

Gabriel Obarrio, New York.

J. J. Ribon “

J. M. Munoz “

J. R. de La Espriella, New York.

FRANCE :

A. L. De la Forest, Consul-General, New York.

Ravin d'Elpeux, Vice Consul, Philadelphia.

Cat. Apnfrye, French Legation, Washington.

French Local Committee in Paris:

Oscar de Lafayette, President.

Laboulaye, Vice President.

Wolowski, “ “

Dietz Monin, “ “

Flotard, Secretary.

Bonnet, “

A. Caubert, Agent.

GERMANY:

Dr. Jacobi, Government Counsellor, President. And nine Commissioners.

GREAT BRITAIN:

P. Cunliffe Owen.

Colonel Sanford.

GAUTEMALA, SALVADOR:

Don Vincente Dardon, Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington.

HONDURAS:

Governor Don Francisco Bardales.

Genl. Don E. de Salignac.

Don Jose Maria Fiollos.

Don Juan Ramon Valanzuela.

JAPAN:

Giro Yano, Agent, Japanese Legation, Washington.

LIBERIA:

J. L. Payne, Esq., Monrovia.

Edward O. Morris, Esq., Consul, Philadelphia.

MEXICO:

Don Romero Rubio, President.

Eduardo E. Zarote, Secretary.

Gabriel Mancera. And nine Commissioners.

NETHERLANDS:

Dr. E. H. Von Baumhauer, President.

Mr. C. Maysken, Haarlem, Secretary.

Mr. L. Westergaard, Consul, Philadelphia.

Mr. R. C. Burlage, Consul-General, New York. And eleven Commissioners.

NORWAY:

Herman Baars.

Wm. C. Christopherson.

PERU:

Hon. Manuel Freyre, Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington.

Fred. L. Barreda.

Edward Villena.

Charles Nacy.

SWEDEN:

A. Bergstrom, President.

C. Juhlin Dannfelt, Secretary, Stockholm.

L. Westergaard, Agent, Consul, Philadelphia. And thirteen Commissioners.

SANDWICH ISLANDS:

Hon. S. G. Wilder, Minister of the Interior.

Hon. J. U. Kawainui.

S. U. F. Odell, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General, New York.

SPAIN:

Don Emilio Castelar, President.

Don José Emilio de Santos, General Commissioner, Philadelphia.

Don Antonio Mantilla, Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington.

Don Ricardo Palomino, Consul, Philadelphia.

Don Julian Alfredo Principe, Vice Consul, Philadelphia. And fifty-eight Commissioners.

VENEZUELA:

Leon de la Cova, Consul, Philadelphia.

Dr. Adolphus Ernst, Professor, University of Carracas.

For the convenience of Foreign Exhibitors, the following act, in relation to duties, was passed by Congress:

ACT RELATING TO DUTIES ON FOREIGN ARTICLES.

AN Act to admit free of duty articles intended for the International Exhibition of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, provides as follows.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all articles which shall be imported for the sole purpose of exhibition at the International Exhibition to be held in the City of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, shall be admitted without the payment of duty or of customs fees, or charges, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: *Provided*, that all such articles as shall be sold in the United States or withdrawn for consumption therein, at any time after such importation, shall be subject to the duties, if any, imposed on like articles by the revenue laws in force at the date of importation; *And provided further*, that in case any articles imported under the provisions of this act shall be withdrawn for consumption or shall be sold without payment of duty, as required by law, all the penalties prescribed by the revenue laws shall be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who may be guilty of such withdrawal or sale.

Approved, June 18, 1874.

GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN EXHIBITORS.

1. The Exhibition will be held at Fairmount Park, in the City of Philadelphia, and will be opened on the 10th day of May, 1876, and closed on the 10th day of November following.

2. All Governments have been invited to appoint Commissions, for the purpose of organizing their departments of the Exhibition. The Director-General should be notified of the appointment of such Foreign Commissions before January 1, 1875.

Full diagrams of the buildings and grounds will be furnished to the Foreign Commissions on or before February 1, 1875, indicating the localities to be occupied by each nation, subject, however, to revision and re-adjustment.

3. Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto must be conducted with the Commission of the country where the article is produced.

4. Foreign Commissions are requested to notify the Director-General, not later than June 1, 1875, whether they desire any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount.

5. Before December 1, 1875, the Foreign Commissions must furnish the Director-General with approximate plans showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and also with lists of their exhibitors, and other information necessary for the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

Products brought into the United States, at the ports of New York, Boston, Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt., Suspension Bridge, N. Y., Detroit, Port Huron, Mich., Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, New Orleans and San Francisco, intended for display at the International Exhibition, will be allowed to go forward to the Exhibition buildings, under proper supervision of customs officers, without examination at such ports of original entry, and at the close of the Exhibition will be allowed to go forward to the port from which they are to be exported. No duties will be levied upon such goods, unless entered for consumption in the United States.

6. The transportation, receiving, unpacking and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

7. The installation of heavy articles requiring special foundations or adjustment should, by special arrangement, begin as soon as the progress of the work upon the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exhibition buildings will commence on January 5, 1876, and no articles will be admitted after April 19, 1876.

8. Space assigned to Foreign Commissions and not occupied on the 26th of April, 1876, will revert to the Director-General for re-assignment.

9. If products are not intended for competition, it must be so stated by the exhibitor, and they will be excluded from the examination by the International Juries.

10. An Official Catalogue will be published in four distinct versions,—viz., English, French, German and Spanish. The sale of Catalogues is reserved to the Centennial Commission.

11. Foreign Commissions may publish Catalogues of their respective sections.

12. Exhibitors will not be charged for space.

A limited quantity of steam and water-power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitively at the time of the allotment of space. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Centennial Commission at a fixed price. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

13. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require ; and all countershafts, with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the Machinery Hall. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

Special constructions of any kind, whether in the buildings or grounds, can only be made upon the written approval of the Director-General.

The Centennial Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition ; but it will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise, however originating.

14. Favorable facilities will be arranged by which exhibitors or Foreign Commissions may insure their own goods.

15. Foreign Commissions may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public. Appointments of such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the Director-General.

Foreign Commissions, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking and arrangement of objects as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition ; but no person shall be permitted to act as such agent until he can give to the Director-General written evidence of his having been approved by the proper Commission.

16. Each package must be addressed “ To the Commission for [*Name of Country*] at the International Exhibition of 1876, Philadelphia, United States of America,” and should have at least two labels affixed to different but not opposite sides of each case, and giving the following information :—

17. (1) The country from which it comes ; (2) name or firm of the exhibitor ; (3) residence of the exhibitor ; (4) department to which objects belong ; (5) total number of packages sent by that exhibitor ; (6) serial number of that particular package.

18. Within each package should be a list of all objects.

19. If no authorized person is at hand to receive goods on their arrival at the Exhibition building, they will be removed without delay, and stored at the cost and risk of whomsoever it may concern.

20. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums and empirical preparations, whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the Exhibition.

21. The removal of goods will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition.

22. Sketches, drawings, photographs or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General ; but views of portions of the building may be made on the Director-General's sanction.

23. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before December 31, 1876. Goods then remaining will be removed by the Director-General and sold for expenses, or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the Centennial Commission.

24. Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

25. Communications concerning the Exhibition should be addressed to "The Director-General, International Exhibition, 1876, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A."

The Centennial Commission reserves the right to explain or amend these regulations, whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interests of the Exhibition.

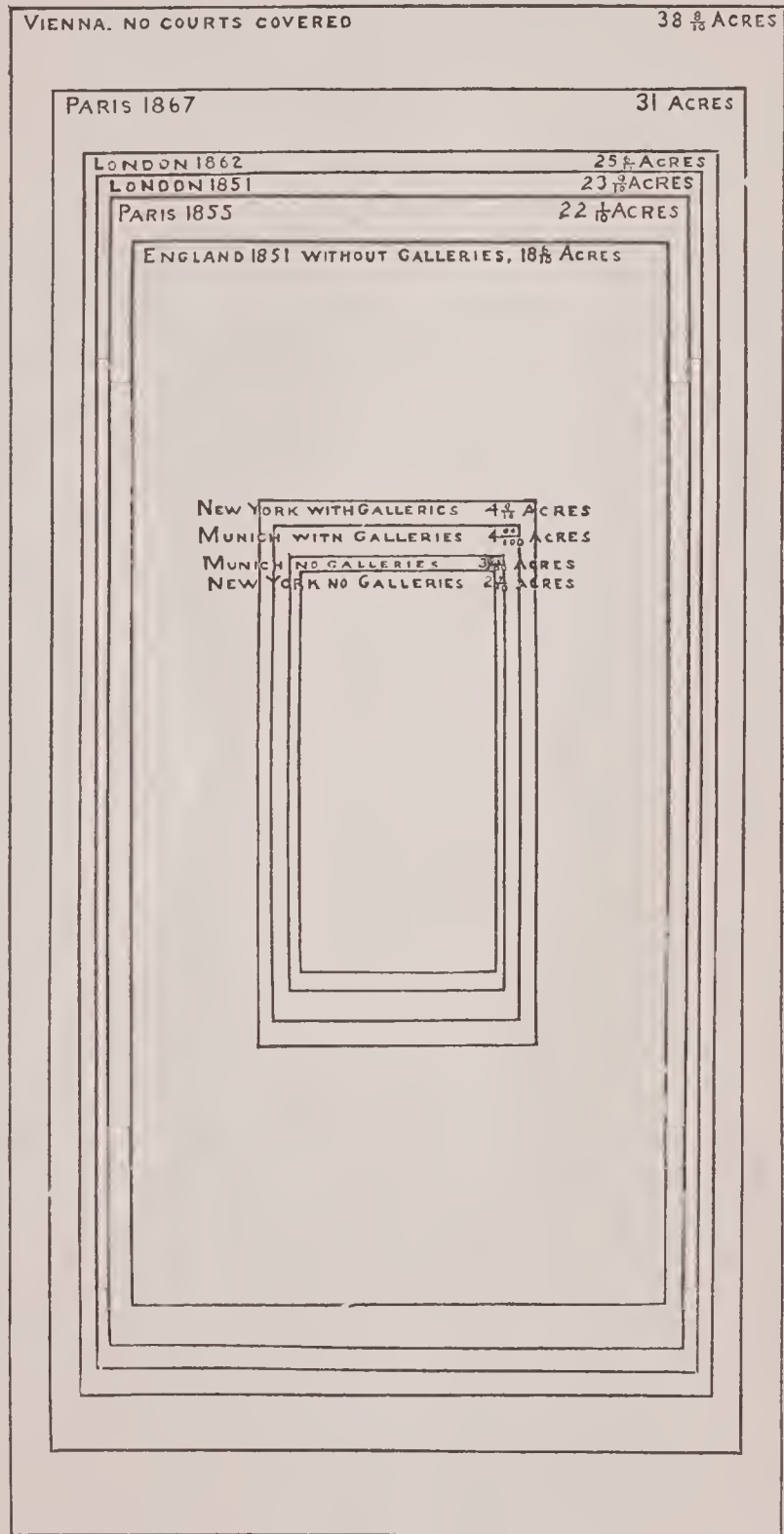
JOHN L. CAMPBELL, *Secretary*.

A. T. GOSHORN, *Director-General*.

The information so far received from Foreign Governments indicates a strong interest on their part and a determination to send most complete and exhaustive exhibits of their products and manufactures. The United States is recognized as the largest customer for the articles produced by these nations, and it is not unreasonable to believe that there will be fully as complete a representation, if not greater, than has been seen at former International Exhibitions in Europe. Great Britain and Japan have already applied for double the space granted originally, and it is not improbable that other nations will do the same. From the great interest taken, it is certain that there will be a large number of visitors attracted by the opportunity given, not only to view the Exhibition, but also to travel through our country. Foreign Manufacturers will put forth their best efforts to secure the awards that will be offered, and thus we shall see the finest specimens ever brought together in the World. In Fine Arts it is fully expected that the Exhibition will be truly magnificent, and that we may have the privilege of beholding some of the best works of the Old Masters, and this fact alone should secure the attendance of thousands of our fellow citizens. Europeans will be afforded every facility for reaching this country in safety and comfort, early in the coming year; extra steamers will be added to the already popular AMERICAN line, of which Messrs. Peter Wright & Co. are agents; and in addition to the present points of departure there will be steamers to Philadelphia from Havre, Hamburgh and Genoa. The estimates of the number of foreign visitors that may be expected varies from thirty to one hundred thousand, requiring in the latter case a fleet of not less than one hundred and fifty first-class steamers. Most complete arrangements for the comfort and care of our foreign visitors are now being effected under the experienced supervision of Mr. Jenkins, of the well-known firm of Cook, Son & Jenkins, of London, Paris, New York and Philadelphia. As is well-known, these gentlemen have had charge of the visitors to all former Exhibitions, and in London lodged *seven thousand* on one occasion all on the same night. Foreigners coming via New York will find every possible arrangement made for rapid transit over the Pennsylvania Railroad, trains running through in two hours and arriving on the grounds of the Exhibition. Visitors from China, Japan, Australia and the islands of the Pacific, landing at San Francisco, will arrive without change of cars at the same terminus, and goods for exhibition will be delivered with less handling than at any former International Exhibition. From all these facts it would appear that the Foreign department of the Exhibition would be most complete and attractive.

PROBABLE AREA THAT WILL BE COVERED BY THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION OF 1876. 75 ACRES

VIENNA. ALL COURTS COVERED ALSO MACHINERY, FINE ARTS AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS - $56\frac{2}{3}$ ACRES



COMPARATIVE SIZE OF BUILDINGS.

THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

The grounds of this Exhibition are larger and better adapted for the purpose in every particular than those of any former one. This was the opinion of the Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the Director of the Vienna Exhibition, in a comparison with all former exhibitions.

The great Park of Philadelphia on which the buildings are located embraces 3,000 acres of ground, lying along the western border of the city. This magnificent tract of land is watered by a broad river, navigable for pleasure and traffic, but entirely subordinate in its item of traffic to the pleasure of the visitor; the whole tract, land and river, being in the exclusive control of the Park and Centennial Commission.

To the citizens of the Republic, and no less to strangers, the historic connections of the grounds lend their great interest. They have been the resort of the most prominent men of the Revolution; they were the scene of one of the most skillful of Lafayette's actions in the Revolution, and had their share in the battle of Germantown. The mansions in which Baron Steuben, the organizer of the Revolutionary army, and Judge Peters, its Secretary of War, lived are still in perfect preservation.

By every association and natural advantage the grounds seem as if set apart and preserved to fitly give place for the great celebration in honor of the Republic.

The buildings are situated on the southwestern border of the river, a reservation exclusively for Exhibition purposes of 450 acres. The ground rises a hundred feet above the river level and extends in a plain to its western border. The buildings lie mainly in a group, separated by sufficient distances, and present from the elevations of the Park a magnificent sight.

First in the foreground rise the long glass and iron walls of the Main Exhibition Building and the Machinery Hall—4,000 feet of an almost continuous line of building. Next, the Art Gallery, displaying its doorways of bronze and open arcades and emblematic eagles, crowned with its dome and colossal figure of America.

A stream glistens beyond, shadowed with lofty forest trees. On its further side, bold and clear in the sunlight, the Grand Conservatory rises, overlooking from its tropic palms and orangeries the green meadows where the Schuylkill undulates through banks of flowers. Back from these, beyond a grove of cedars in harmony with its Gothic character, is the Building for Agriculture, having for its background the high hills memorable from the Revolution.

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF BUILDINGS.

That our readers may form some opinion as to the relative size of the space covered by the buildings of the United States International Exhibition, we give herewith a diagram of that occupied by all other World's Fairs, by which it will be seen that there is every probability of a larger space being under cover than ever before. This is due, however, to the fact that here the Exhibition is divided into several buildings, whereas heretofore the larger proportion of exhibits have been under one roof; still further, as several of our States and manufacturers propose to erect special edifices, in which collective exhibits will be made, and the processes of manufacturing shown, the total result is not likely to fall much below the estimate given herewith.

PHILADELPHIA U. S. AMERICA

MAY 10TH - NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.



MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

1776

1876

THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The Main Buildings, erected by the Building Committee of the Centennial Board of Finance, for the uses of the Exhibition, are five in number, admirably located so that each is within easy distance of its neighbor, and so arranged that parties wishing to visit any one department, can by carriage or horse cars arrive directly at the gate opening into that department. This is a special advantage not heretofore available in European exhibitions. These buildings will be known as follows: I. Main Exhibition Building. II. Art Gallery. III. Machinery Hall. IV. Horticultural Building. V. Agricultural Building. In addition there will probably be a special edifice erected for the exhibit made by the Government of the United States, which will, when completed, form the sixth of the Grand Exhibition Buildings.

I.

MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Engineer and Architect: HENRY PETTIT, JOS. M. WILSON.

This building is in the form of a parallelogram, extending east and west 1,880 feet in length, and north and south 464 feet in width.

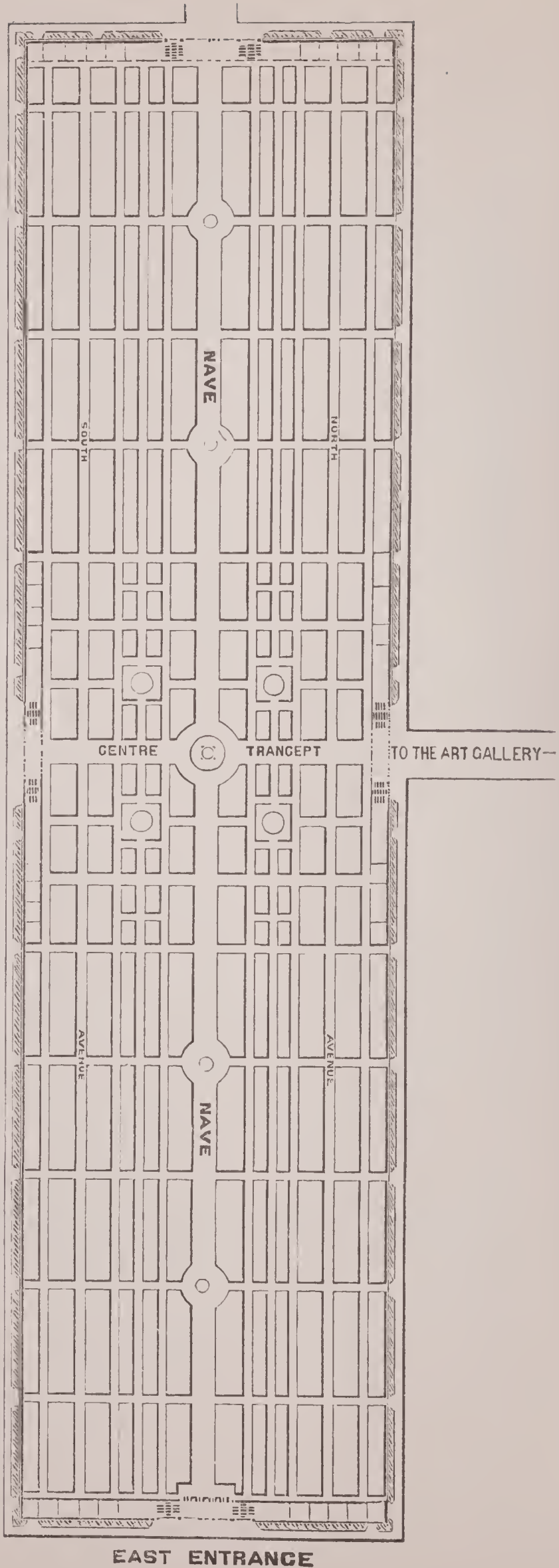
The larger portion of the structure is one story in height, and shows the main cornice upon the outside at 45 feet above the ground, the interior height being 70 feet. At the centre of the longer sides are projections 416 feet in length, and in the centre of the shorter sides or ends of the building are projections 216 feet in length. In these projections, in the centre of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor, and central facades extending to the height of 90 feet. The EAST ENTRANCE will form the principal approach from carriages, visitors being allowed to alight at the doors of the building under cover of the arcade. The SOUTH ENTRANCE will be the principal approach for street cars, the ticket offices being located upon the line of ELM AVENUE, with covered ways provided for entrance into the building itself. The MAIN PORTAL on the north side communicates directly with the ART GALLERY, and the MAIN PORTAL on the west side gives the main passage way to the MACHINERY and AGRICULTURAL HALLS.

Upon the corners of the building there are four towers 75 feet in height, and between the towers and the central projections or entrances there is a lower roof introduced, showing a cornice at 24 feet above the ground.

In order to obtain a central feature for the building as a whole, the roof over the central part, for 184 feet square, has been raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers, 48 feet square, rising to 120 feet in height, have been introduced at the corners of the elevated roof.

The areas covered are as follows:

Ground Floor,	872,320 square feet.	20.02 acres
Upper Floors in projections,	37,344 " "	.85 "
" " in towers,	26,344 " "	.60 "
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	936,008	21.47



ELM **AVENUE**
GROUND PLAN, MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING

GROUND PLAN.

The general arrangement of the ground plan shows a central avenue or nave 120 feet in width, and extending 1,832 feet in length. This is the longest avenue of that width ever introduced into an Exhibition Building. On either side of this nave there is an avenue 100 feet by 1,832 feet in length. Between the nave and side avenues are aisles 48 feet wide, and on the outer sides of the building smaller aisles 24 feet in width.

In order to break the great length of the roof lines, three cross avenues or transepts have been introduced of the same widths and in the same relative positions to each other as the nave and avenues running lengthwise, viz: a central transept 120 feet in width by 416 feet in length, with one on either side of 100 feet by 416 feet, and aisles between of 48 feet.

The intersections of these avenues and transepts in the central portion of the building result in dividing the ground floor into nine open spaces free from supporting columns, and covering in the aggregate an area of 416 feet square. Four of these spaces are 100 feet square, four 100 feet by 120 feet, and the central space or pavilion 120 feet square. The intersections of the 48 feet aisles produce four interior courts 48 feet square, one at each corner of the central space.

The main promenades through the nave and central transept are each 30 feet in width, and those through the centre of the side avenues and transepts 15 feet each. All other walks are 10 feet wide, and lead at either end to exit doors.

The foundations consist of piers of masonry.

The superstructure is composed of wrought iron columns which support wrought iron roof trusses.

These columns are composed of rolled channel bars with plates riveted to the flanges.

Lengthwise of the building the columns are spaced at the uniform distance apart of 24 feet. In the entire structure there are 672 columns, the shortest being 23 feet and the longest 125 feet in length. Their aggregate weight is 2,200,000 pounds.

The roof trusses are similar in form to those in general use for Depots and Warehouses, and consist of straight rafters with struts and tie-bars.

The aggregate weight of iron in the roof trusses and girders is 5,000,000 pounds.

This building being a temporary construction, the columns and trusses are so designed that they may be easily taken down and erected again at another site.

The sides of the building for the height of seven feet from the ground are finished with brickwork in panels between the columns. Above the seven feet, with glazed sash. Portions of the sash are movable for ventilation.

The roof covering is of tin upon sheathing boards.

The ground flooring is of plank upon sills resting upon the ground, with no open space underneath.

All the corners and angles of the building upon the exterior are accentuated by galvanized iron octagonal turrets, which extend the full height of the building from the ground level to above the roof. These turrets at the corners of the towers are surmounted with flag staffs, at other places with the national eagle.

The national standard with appropriate emblems is placed over the centre of each of the four main entrances. Over each of the side entrances is placed a trophy showing the national colors of the country occupying that part of the building.

At the vestibules forming part of the four main entrances variegated brick and tile have been introduced.

The building stands nearly due east and west, and is lighted almost entirely by side light from the north and south sides.

Louvre ventilators are introduced over the central nave and each of the avenues.

Skylights are introduced over the central aisles.

Small balconies, or galleries of observation, have been provided in the four central towers of the building at the heights of the different stories. These will form attractive places from which excellent views of the whole interior may be obtained.

A complete system of water supply with ample provision of fire cocks, etc., is provided for protection against fire, and for sanitary purposes.

Offices for Foreign Commissions are placed along the sides of the building in the side aisles, in close proximity to the products exhibited; as many of the 24-foot spaces being partitioned off for that purpose as may be required.

Offices for the administration may be placed in the ends of the building and on the second floor.

The form of the building is such that all exhibitors will have an equally fair opportunity to exhibit their goods to advantage. There is comparatively little choice of location necessary, as the light is uniformly distributed and each of the spaces devoted to products is located upon one of the main thoroughfares.

The Departments of the Classification will be placed in parallel sections running lengthwise of the building, from east to west, and will be wider or narrower in proportion to the bulk of the articles exhibited.

The countries exhibiting will be located geographically, in sections running crosswise of the building, from north to south.

This building will cost \$1,600,000, and is to be completed and placed in the hands of the Centennial Commission on the 1st of January, 1876.

Contractor: RICHARD J. DOBBINS, Philadelphia.

II.

THE ART GALLERY AND MEMORIAL HALL.

Architect: H. J. SCHWARZMANN.

This structure, which is one of the annexes to the great Exhibition, is located on a line parallel with and northward of the Main Exhibition Building.

It is on the most commanding portion of the great LANSDOWNE PLATEAU and looks southward over the city.

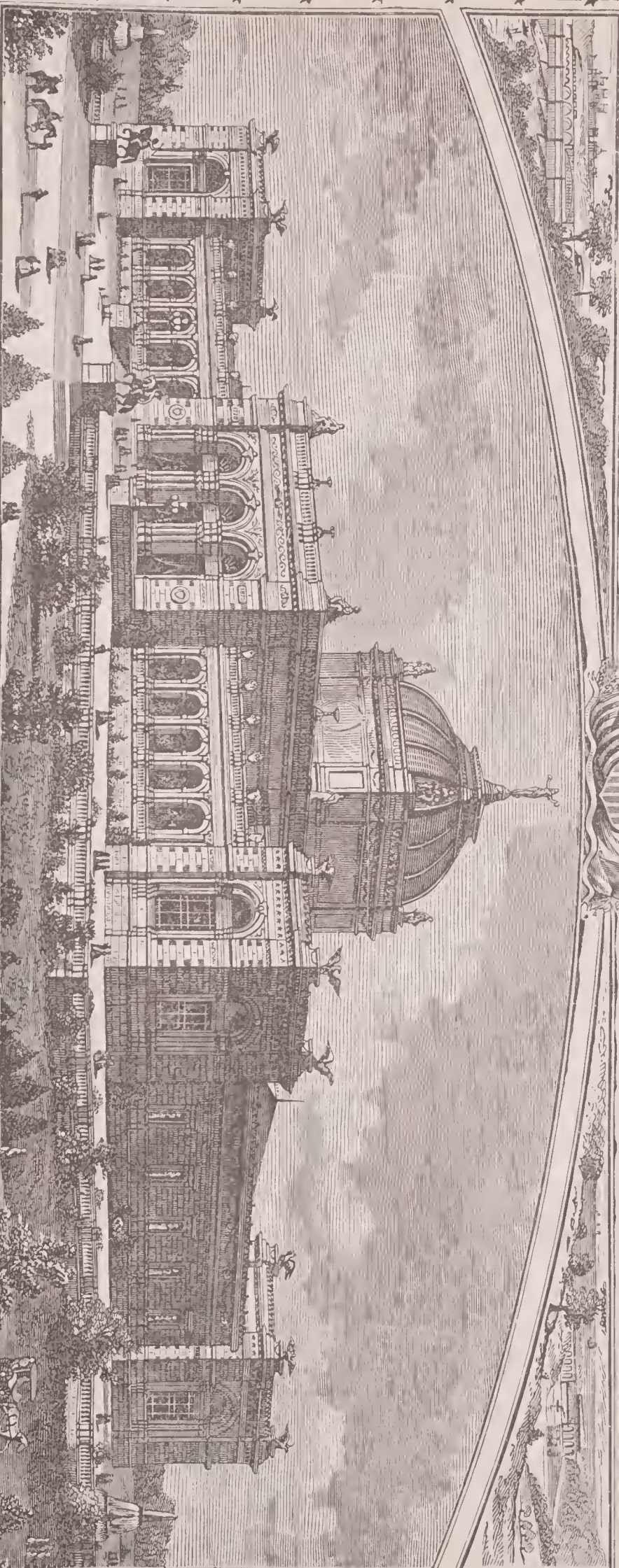
It is elevated on a terrace six feet above the general level of the plateau—the plateau itself being an eminence 116 feet above the surface of the Schuylkill River.

The entire structure is in the modern Renaissance. The materials are granite, glass, and iron. No wood is used in the construction, and the building is thoroughly fireproof. The structure is 365 feet in length, 210 feet in width, and 59 feet in height, over a spacious basement 12 feet in height, surmounted by a dome.

PHILADELPHIA U. S. AMERICA



MAY 10TH - NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.



ART GALLERY.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

1776

1876

DETAILS.

EXTERIOR—I. THE MAIN FRONT.—The main front looks southward: it displays three distinctive features:

First. A main entrance in the centre of the structure consisting of three colossal arched doorways of equal dimensions.

Second. A pavilion at each end.

Third. Two arcades connecting the pavilions with the centre; central section, 95 feet long, 72 feet high; pavilions, 45 feet long, 60 feet high; arcades, each 90 feet long, 40 feet high.

The front or south face of the central section displays a rise of thirteen steps to the entrance 70 feet wide. The entrance is by three arched doorways, each 40 feet high and 15 feet wide, opening into a hall. Between the arches of the doorways are clusters of columns terminating in emblematic designs illustrative of science and art.

The doors, which are of iron, are relieved by bronze panels, having the coats of arms of all the States and Territories.

In the centre of the main frieze is the United States coat-of-arms.

The main cornice is surmounted by a balustrade with candelabras. At either end is an allegorical figure representing science and art.

The dome rises from the centre of the structure to the height of 150 feet from the ground. It is of glass and iron and of a unique design; it terminates in a colossal bell—from which the figure of Columbia rises with protecting hands.

A figure of colossal size stands at each corner of the base of the dome. These figures typify the four quarters of the globe.

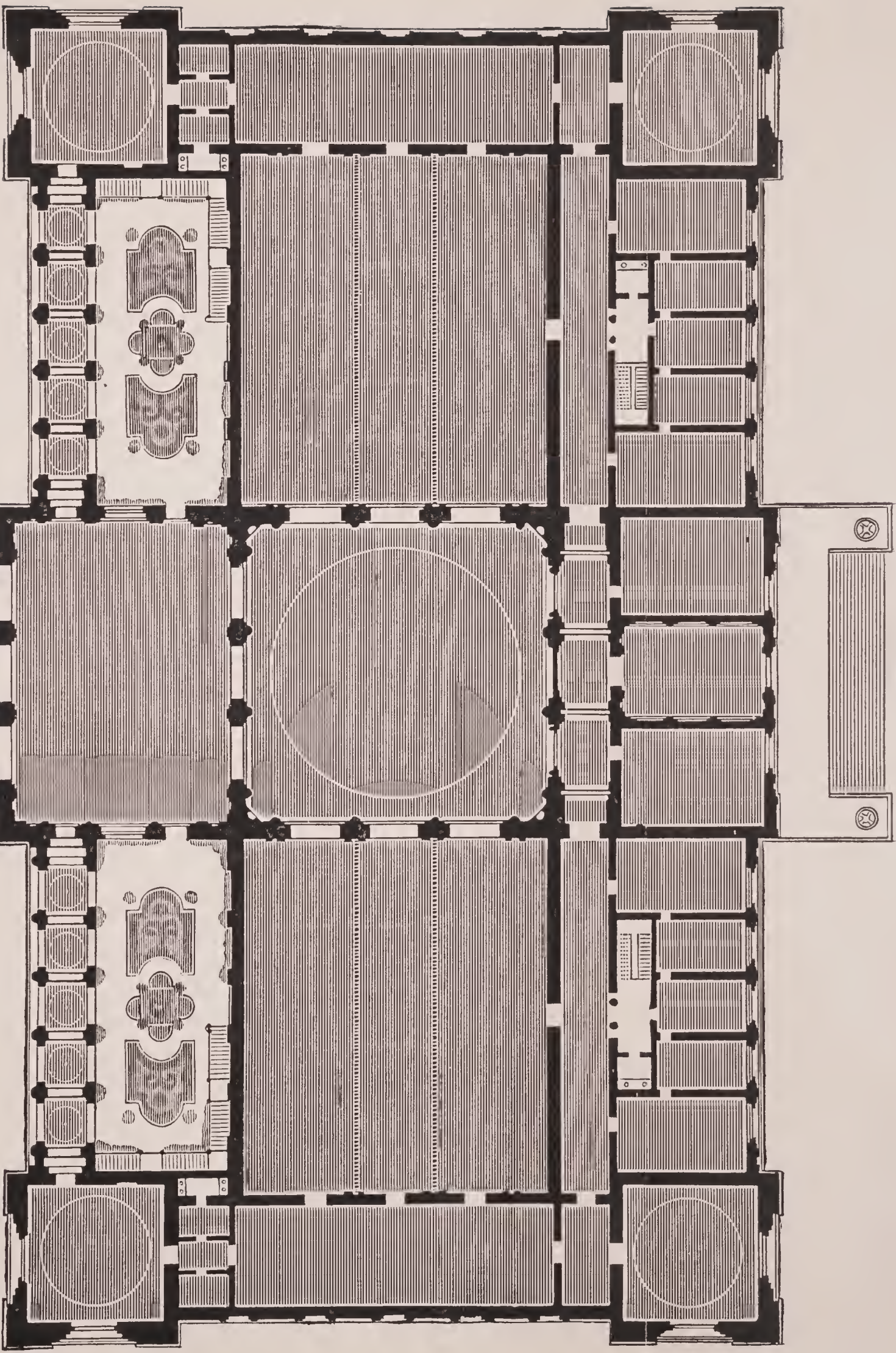
Each pavilion displays a window 30 feet high and 12 feet wide; it is also ornamented with tile work, wreaths of oak and laurel, 13 stars in the frieze, and a colossal eagle at each of its four corners.

The arcades, a general feature in the old Roman villas but entirely novel here, are intended to screen the long walls of the gallery.

These each consist of five groined arches—these arcades form promenades looking outward over the grounds and inward over open gardens, which extend back to the main wall of the building. These garden plats are each 90 feet long and 36 feet deep, ornamented in the centre with fountains and designed for the display of statuary. A stairway from the gardens reaches the upper line of these arcades, forming a second promenade 35 feet above the ground. Its balustrade is ornamented with vases, and is designed ultimately for statues. The cornices, the atticas, and the crestings throughout are highly ornamented.

The walls of the east and west sides of the structure display the pavilions and the walls of the picture galleries, and are relieved by five niches designed for statues, the frieze is richly ornamented—above it the central dome shows to great advantage.

The rear or north front is of the same general character as the main front, but in place of the arcade is a series of arched windows, twelve in number, with an entrance in the centre; in all, thirteen openings above, in an unbroken line, extending the entire length of the structure; between the pavilions is the grand balcony—a promenade 275 feet long and 45 feet wide, and elevated 40 feet above the ground, overlooking northward the whole panorama of the park grounds.



GROUND PLAN-ART GALLERY.

The main entrance opens on a hall 82 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 53 feet high, decorated in the modern Renaissance style; on the farther side of this hall, three doorways, each 16 feet wide and 25 feet high, open into the centre hall: this hall is 83 feet square, the ceiling of the dome rising over it 80 feet in height.

From its east and west sides extend the galleries, each 98 feet long, 88 feet wide, and 35 feet in height. These galleries admit of temporary divisions for the more advantageous display of paintings. The centre hall and galleries form one grand hall 287 feet long and 85 feet wide, capable of holding eight thousand persons, nearly twice the dimensions of the largest hall in the country. From the two galleries doorways open into two smaller galleries, 28 feet wide and 89 feet long. These open north and south into private apartments which connect with the pavilion rooms, forming two side galleries 210 feet long. Along the whole length of the north side of the main galleries and central hall extends a corridor 14 feet wide, which opens on its north line into a series of private rooms, thirteen in number, designed for studios and smaller exhibition rooms.

All the galleries and central hall are lighted from above; the pavilions and studios are lighted from the sides. The pavilions and central hall are designed especially for the exhibition of sculpture.

This Building will cost \$1,500,000 and is to be completed on January 1st, 1876.

Contractor: R. J. DOBBINS, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS

GOVERNING THE EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX, AT PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST—The Exhibition will be opened on the 10th day of May, 1876, and closed on the 10th day of November following.

SECOND—Works of Art will be admitted for exhibition, whether previously exhibited or not.

THIRD—Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto must be conducted with the Commission of the country of which the applicant is a citizen.

FOURTH—No charge will be made for space.

FIFTH—The admission of foreign works of Art to the Exhibition, except those referred to in Rule IX, will be left to the Commissions appointed by the respective governments.

SIXTH—Foreign packages for this department must be marked "Art Department," and addressed to the Commission for (name of Country) International Exhibition, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

SEVENTH—The works of foreign artists will be placed in the care of the Commission of the country to which they belong.

EIGHTH—Works of foreign artists, belonging to residents of the United States, will be admitted, on the approval of the Committee of Selection, for exhibition in a special gallery.

NINTH—Foreign Commissions will transmit to the Director-General prior to March 1st, 1876, information concerning the works of Art to be exhibited by their citizens that may be necessary for the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

TENTH—The installation of works of Art admitted to the Exhibition will be under the supervision of the Commissions of the country to which they belong.

ELEVENTH—All works of Art must be of a high order of merit, and those produced by citizens of the United States will be admitted to the Exhibition only on the approval of the Committee of Selection.

TWELFTH—Packages forwarded by exhibitors in the United States, for admission to this department, must be marked "Art Department, International Exhibition, Philadelphia." There must be also attached to the outside and inside of each package a label giving the name and address of the exhibitor, and the title and number of articles in the package.

THIRTEENTH—All pictures, whether round or oval, should be placed in square frames. Excessive breadth in frames or projecting mouldings should be avoided. Shadow boxes will not be allowed to project more than one inch beyond the frame. Glass over Oil Paintings will not be permitted.

FOURTEENTH—Works of Art intended for sale will be so designated in the Official Catalogue.

FIFTEENTH—All works of Art must be in Philadelphia prior to April 1st, 1876, and after having been admitted under the rules shall not be removed before the close of the Exhibition.

SIXTEENTH—Each person presenting works of Art for admission, thereby agrees to comply with the special rules established for this department and the general rules for the government of the Exhibition.

A. T. GOSHORN,

Director-General.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,

Secretary.

March 1st, 1875.

III.

MACHINERY HALL.

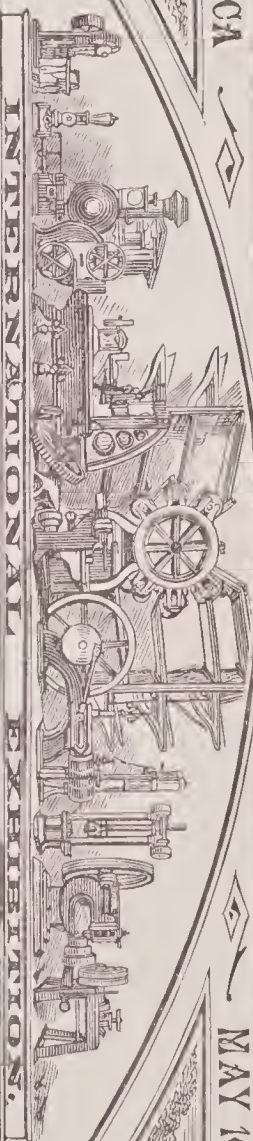
Engineer and Architect: HENRY PETTIT, JOS. M. WILSON.

This structure is located west of the intersection of Belmont and Elm Avenues, at a distance of 542 feet from the west front of the Main Exhibition Building, and 274 feet from the north side of Elm Avenue. The north front of the Building will be upon the same line as that of the Main Exhibition Building, thus presenting a frontage of 3,824 feet from the east to the west ends of the Exhibition Buildings upon the principal avenue within the grounds.

The building consists of the Main Hall, 360 feet wide by 1,402 feet long, and an annex on the south side of 208 feet by 210 feet. The entire area covered by the Main Hall and annex is 558,440 square feet or 12.82 acres. Including the upper floors the building provides 14 acres of floor space.

PHILADELPHIA U.S. AMERICA

MAY 10TH TO NOVEMBER 10TH 1876



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The principal portion of the structure is one story in height, showing the main cornice upon the outside at 40 feet from the ground, the interior height to the top of the ventilators in the avenues being 70 feet, and in the aisles 40 feet. To break the long lines upon the exterior, projections have been introduced upon the four sides, and the main entrances finished with facades, extending to 78 feet in height. The east entrance will form the principal approach from street-cars, from the Main Exhibition Building, and from the railroad depot. Along the south side will be placed the boiler houses and such other buildings for special kinds of machinery as may be required. The west entrance affords the most direct communication with George's Hill, the point affording the best view of the entire Exhibition grounds.

GROUND PLAN.

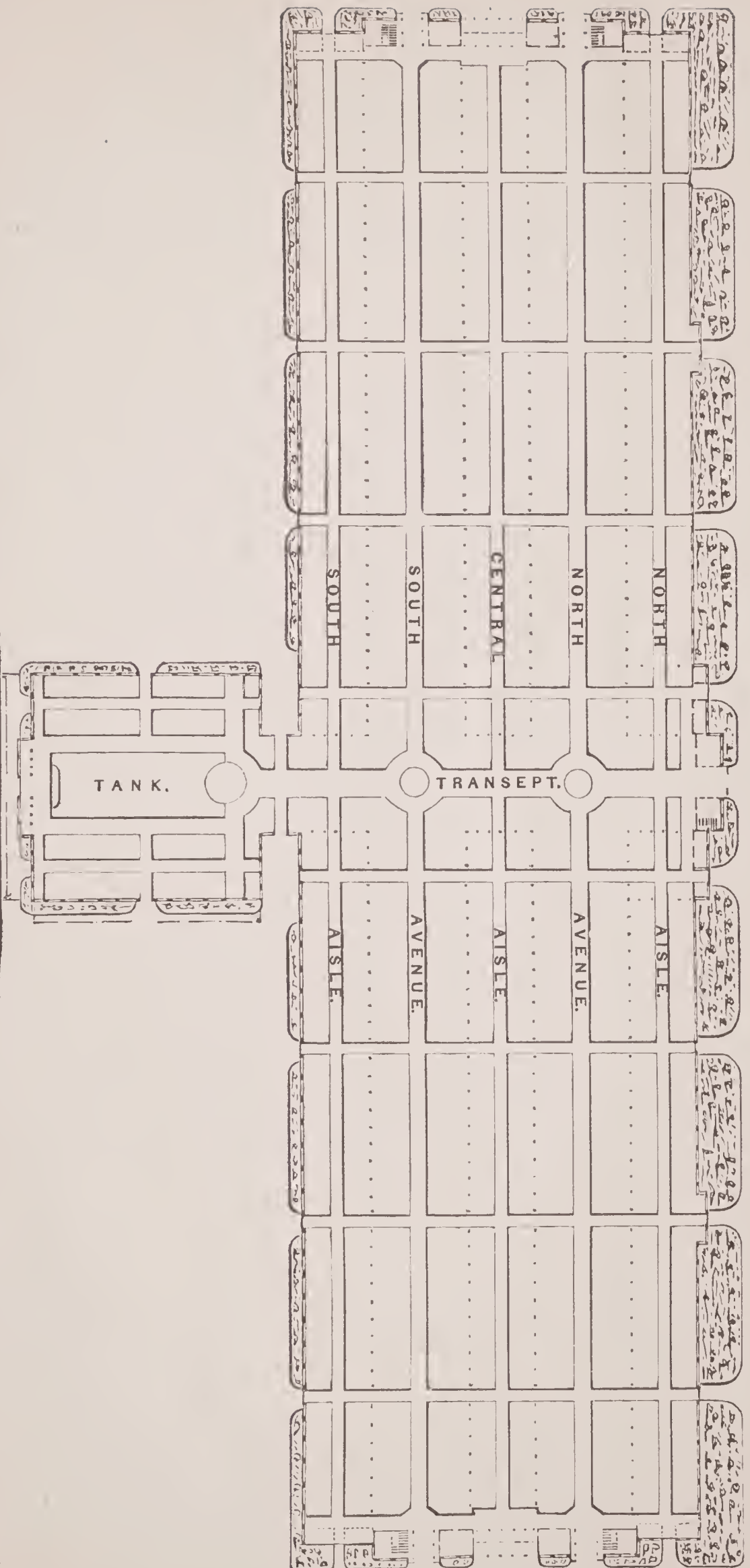
The arrangement of the ground plan shows two main avenues, 90 feet wide by 1,360 feet long, with a central aisle between and an aisle on either side. Each aisle is 60 feet in width; the two avenues and three aisles making the total width of 360 feet. At the centre of the building is a transept of 90 feet in width, which at the south end is prolonged beyond the Main Hall. This transept beginning at 36 feet from the Main Hall and extending 208 feet, is flanked on either side by aisles of 60 feet in width, and forms the annex for hydraulic machines. The promenades in the avenues are 15 feet in width; in the transept 25 feet, and in the aisles 10 feet. All other walks extending across the building are 10 feet in width, and lead at either end to exit doors.

CONSTRUCTION.

The foundations consist of piers of masonry. The superstructure consists of solid timber columns supporting roof trusses, constructed with straight wooden principals and wrought iron ties and struts. As a general rule the columns are placed lengthwise of the building, at the uniform distance apart of 16 feet. The columns are 40 feet high to the heel block of the 90 feet span roof trusses over the avenues, and they support the heel of the 60 feet spans over the aisles, at the height of 20 feet. The outer walls are built of masonry to a height of 5 feet, and above that are composed of glazed sash placed between the columns. Portions of the sash are movable for ventilation. Louvre ventilators are introduced in continuous lengths over both the avenues and the aisles. The building is lit entirely by side light, and stands lengthwise nearly east and west.

SHAFTING.

The building admits of the most complete system of shafting, the facilities in this respect being very superior. Eight main lines may be introduced, extending almost the entire length of the structure, and counter-shafts introduced into the aisles at any point. The hangers will be attached either to the wooden horizontal ties of the 60 feet span roof trusses, or to brackets, especially designed for the purpose, projecting from the columns; in either case at the height of 20 feet from the floor.



GROUND PLAN-MACHINERY HALL.

HYDRAULIC ANNEX.

The annex for hydraulic machines contains a tank 60 feet by 106 feet, with depth of water of 10 feet. In connection with this it is expected that hydraulic machinery will be exhibited in full operation. At the south end of this tank will be a water fall, 35 feet high by 40 feet wide, supplied from the tank by the pumps upon exhibition.

The Machinery Hall, which is to cost \$792,000, will be completed by the first of October, 1875.

Contractor : PHILIP QUIGLEY, Wilmington, Del.

BUREAU OF MACHINERY.

Chief of Bureau : JOHN S. ALBERT.

No Department of the Exhibition will be as closely scanned by foreigners as this. American invention in labor-saving machinery has done more in all foreign Expositions to indicate the progress of our country than all other Departments together and a careful analysis of the awards received by our citizens exhibiting abroad will prove this fact. Under these circumstances there should be in our Machinery Hall, not only duplicates of what has been before presented, but, in addition, a specimen of every practical invention connected with machinery known in the United States. If this one Department alone is made *perfect*, our foreign visitors will leave with very strong impressions not only of the great natural resources of the United States, but also of the ability of our mechanics to secure the greatest results from these resources at the least expense of time and labor. It has been estimated that sixteen lines of shafting, including hangers and couplings, will be required for driving the machinery in the Machinery Hall, each line of shafting to be six hundred and fifty feet in length, and to transmit one hundred and eighty horse power, to be applied at the middle of the shaft, the bearings to be eight feet apart. There will be twelve lengths of this shafting to run at a speed of one hundred and twenty revolutions, and four lengths to run at a speed of two hundred and forty revolutions per minute; the diameter of the shafts, exclusive of "head" and "second" shafts, will be 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively.

The Machinery Hall and its Rapid Progress.

All visitors to the Centennial Grounds have been impressed with the wonderful rapidity with which this immense work has been pushed to completion, including fourteen acres of floor space under cover. It was commenced on April 13th. On July 5th there will be ample accommodation within its walls for 50,000 people, and before October 1st it will be turned over to the Building Committee COMPLETE. This great success is due to the energy and thorough system of Mr. Philip Quigley, of Wilmington, the contractor. For the information of the reader we have secured the following details relative to this building, to complete which requires

5,000,000 feet of Lumber. Sawed Lumber supplied by Churchman Bro's, Wilmington, Del.

500,000 pounds of Cast Iron; 750,000 pounds Wrought Iron. Manufactured by Pusey, Jones & Co., Wilmington, Del.

20,000 pounds of Nails and Spikes.

700,000 square feet of Tin Roofing.

175,000 square feet of double thick, first quality American Glass, the weight being 150,000 pounds, and the average size of panes being 24x32. Manufactured at the Cohansey Works, Bridgeton, New Jersey.

6,000 perch of Stone, weighing 15,000,000 pounds.

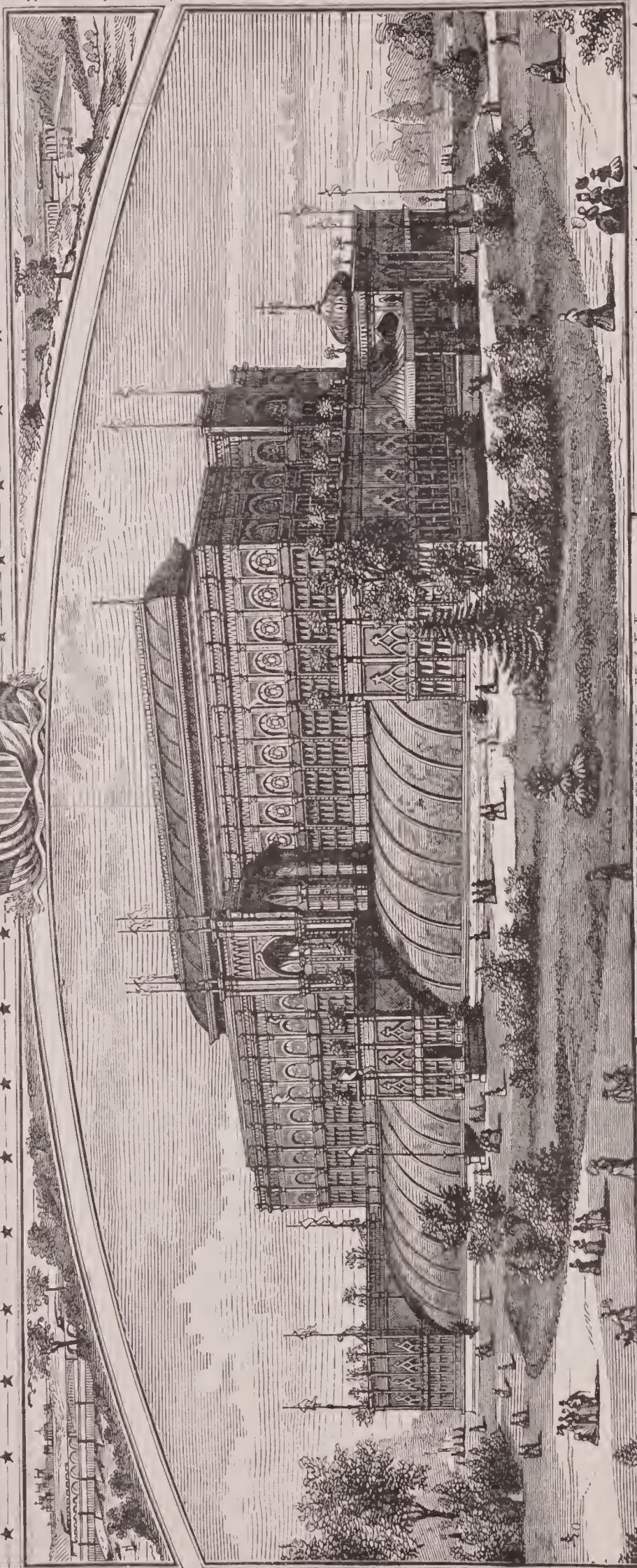
The Glazed Sash is furnished by Springer, Morley & Gause, Wilmington, Del.

The daily average of men employed is 225. Mr. Quigley has given his personal superintendence to the entire work, which will naturally account for the promptness and thoroughness with which it has been carried through.

The arrangements already completed for the exhibition of Machinery indicates that this Department will present a most perfect representation of American invention and enterprise. There will be a very large and complete collection of steam pumps, and in the annex devoted to that purpose there will be a fall of water 35 feet in height. In the transept of this building will be placed a fountain and a large Corliss Steam Engine. Among the applications already made, those for printing presses, iron and wood-working machinery are the most extensive.

PHILADELPHIA U. S. AMERICA

MAY 10TH - NOVEMBER 10TH 1876.



— HORTICULTURAL HALL. —

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

1776

1876

IV.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Architect: H. J. SCHWARZMANN.

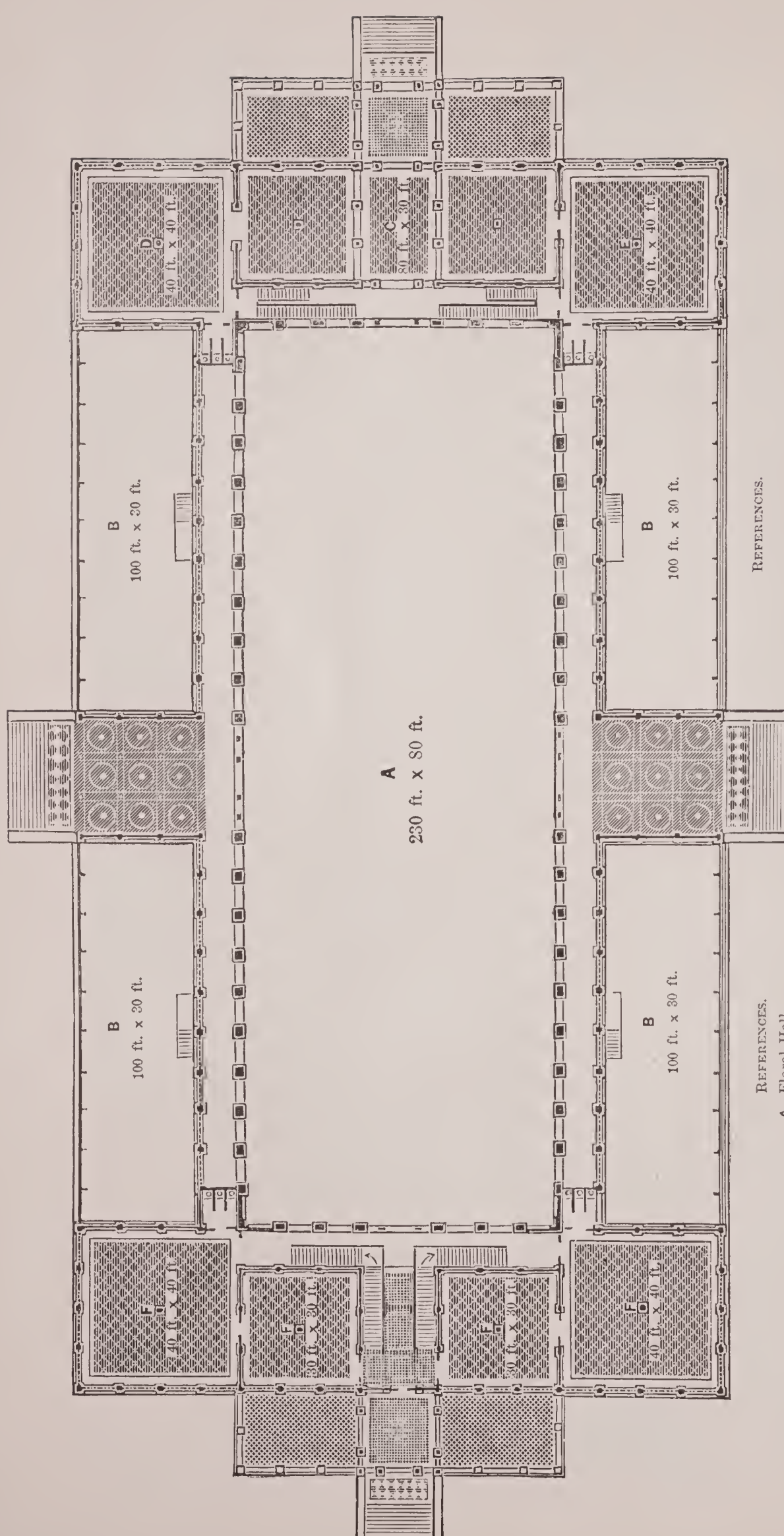
The liberal appropriations of the City of Philadelphia have provided the Horticultural Department of the Exhibition with an extremely ornate and commodious building, which is to remain in permanence as an ornament of Fairmount Park. It is located on the Lansdowne Terrace, a short distance north of the Main Building and Art Gallery, and has a commanding view of the Schuylkill River and the northwestern portion of the city. The design is in the Mauresque style of architecture of the twelfth century, the principal materials externally being iron and glass. The length of the building is 383 feet: width, 193 feet, and height to the top of the lantern, 72 feet.

The main floor is occupied by the central conservatory, 230 by 80 feet, and 55 feet high, surmounted by a lantern 170 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14 feet high. Running entirely around this conservatory, at a height of 20 feet from the floor, is a gallery 5 feet wide. On the north and south sides of this principal room are four forcing houses for the propagation of young plants, each of them 100 by 30 feet, covered with curved roofs of iron and glass. Dividing the two forcing houses in each of these sides is a vestibule 30 feet square. At the centre of the east and west ends are similar vestibules, on either side of which are the restaurants, reception room, offices, etc. From the vestibules ornamental stairways lead to the internal galleries of the conservatory, as well as to the four external galleries, each 100 feet long and 10 feet wide, which surmount the roofs of the forcing houses. These external galleries are connected with a grand promenade, formed by the roofs of the rooms on the ground floor, which has a superficial area of 1,800 square yards.

The east and west entrances are approached by flights of blue-marble steps from terraces 80 by 20 feet, in the centre of each of which stands an open kiosque 20 feet in diameter. The angles of the main conservatory are adorned with eight ornamental fountains. The corridors which connect the conservatory with the surrounding rooms open fine vistas in every direction.

In the basement, which is of fire-proof construction, are the kitchen, store-rooms, coal houses, ash-pits, heating arrangements, etc. Near this principal building will be a number of structures, such as Victoria Regia House, Domestic and Tropical Orchard Houses, a Grapery, and similar Horticultural buildings. The surrounding grounds will be arranged for out-door planting, and it is expected that an imposing and instructive display will be made. It is proposed to plant, among other things, representative trees of all parts of the Continent, so that side by side the visitor may see the full variety of the forest products and fruits of the country, from the firs of the extreme north, to the oranges and bananas of Florida, and the wondrous grapes and other fruits of California. In this great work it is important that the most perfect success should be achieved, so that vastness of territory, variety of product, and perfection of species, which constitute the marvel and the might of America, may be displayed in such a way as to be realized at a glance. This building is to cost \$251,937.

Contractor: JOHN RICE, Philadelphia.



- REFERENCES.
- A Floral Hall.
 - B Hot Houses.
 - C Restaurant.
 - D Gentlemen's Saloon.
 - E Ladies' Saloon.
 - F Offices.

REFERENCES.

Total Length, 350 feet.

" Width 160 "

" Height, 72 "

GROUND PLAN—HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

BUREAU OF HORTICULTURE.

CIRCULAR.

The Centennial Commission, anticipating the demands that will be made for a proper representation in the Horticultural department of the International Exhibition of 1876, is making ample provision for all who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered.

This department has been organized as one of the Bureaus of Administration of the Exposition, and will comprehend the Products, Appliances, and the Arts and Science of Horticulture.

A prominent location has been assigned to this department. The Conservatory, occupying the centre in a space of over 40 acres, which will be laid out, and devoted to the accommodation of exhibitors, thus affording ample room and facilities for the display of tropical plants, and of every variety of garden decoration.

It is the intention of the Commission to make it as complete as possible; hence every effort should be made in order to give a just evidence of the increased taste and the progress in Horticulture.

The Exhibition will open on the 10th of May, and it is therefore necessary that those who desire to exhibit should make provision during the present season. The classification will more fully explain the arrangement adopted by the department. Application for space should be made as early as possible on the forms which will be provided by the department.

Committee of the Centennial Commission on Horticulture.

THOS. H. CALDWELL,	JOS. W. HAINES,	G. W. GRANT,	C. F. CLARKSON,
JOHN C. CHEW,	J. T. BERNARD,	F. C. JOHNSON,	A. F. LAWRENCE.

Resident Advisory Committee:

JOHN J. SMITH,	W. L. SHAFFER,	ROBT. BUIST,	J. E. MITCHELL,
THOMAS MEEHAN,	JOSIAH HOOPES,	C. W. TROTTER,	
S. B. PARSONS,	JAS. RITCHIE.		
	A. T. GOSHORN,		

Director-General.

CHARLES H. MILLER,

Chief of Bureau of Horticulture.

WM. H. SUYDAM,

Assistant.

SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

HORTICULTURE.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS.

- CLASS 700.—Ornamental trees and shrubs.
- CLASS 701.—Herbaceous perennial plants.
- CLASS 702.—Bulbous and tuberous-rooted plants.
- CLASS 703.—Decorative and ornamental foliage plants.
- CLASS 704.—Annuals and other soft-wooded plants, to be exhibited in successive periods during the season.
- CLASS 705.—Roses.
- CLASS 706.—Cactacea.
- CLASS 707.—Ferns, their management in the open air, and in ferneries, wardian cases, etc.
- CLASS 708.—New plants with statement of their origin.
- CLASS 709.—Floral designs, etc. Cut flowers, bouquets, preserved flowers, leaves, sea-weeds. Illustrations of plants and flowers. Materials for floral designs. Bouquet materials, bouquet holders, bouquet papers, models of fruits, vegetables and flowers.

HOT-HOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, GRAPERIES, AND THEIR MANAGEMENT.

- CLASS 710.—Hot-house and conservatory plants.
- CLASS 711.—Fruit trees under glass.
- CLASS 712.—Orchids and parasitic plants.
- CLASS 713.—Forcing and propagation of plants.
- CLASS 714.—Aquatic plants under glass, or in aquaria, etc.
- CLASS 715.—Horticultural buildings, propagating houses, hot-beds, etc., and modes of heating them. Structures for propagating and forcing small fruits.

CLASS 716.—Portable or movable orchard houses and graperies, without artificial heat. Frames, beds.

GARDEN TOOLS, ACCESSORIES OF GARDENING.

CLASS 720.—Tools and implements. Machines for the transplanting of trees, shrubs, etc. Portable forcing pumps, for watering plants in green houses and methods of watering the garden and lawn.

CLASS 721.—Receptacle for plants.—Flower pots, plant boxes, tubs, fern cases, jardinières, etc. Window gardening. Plant and flower stands, ornate designs in iron, wood and wire.

CLASS 722.—Ornamental wire work, viz: fences, gates, trellis bordering of flower beds, porches. Park seats, chairs, garden statuary, vases, fountains, etc. Designations, labels, numbers.

GARDEN DESIGNING, CONSTRUCTION, AND MANAGEMENT.

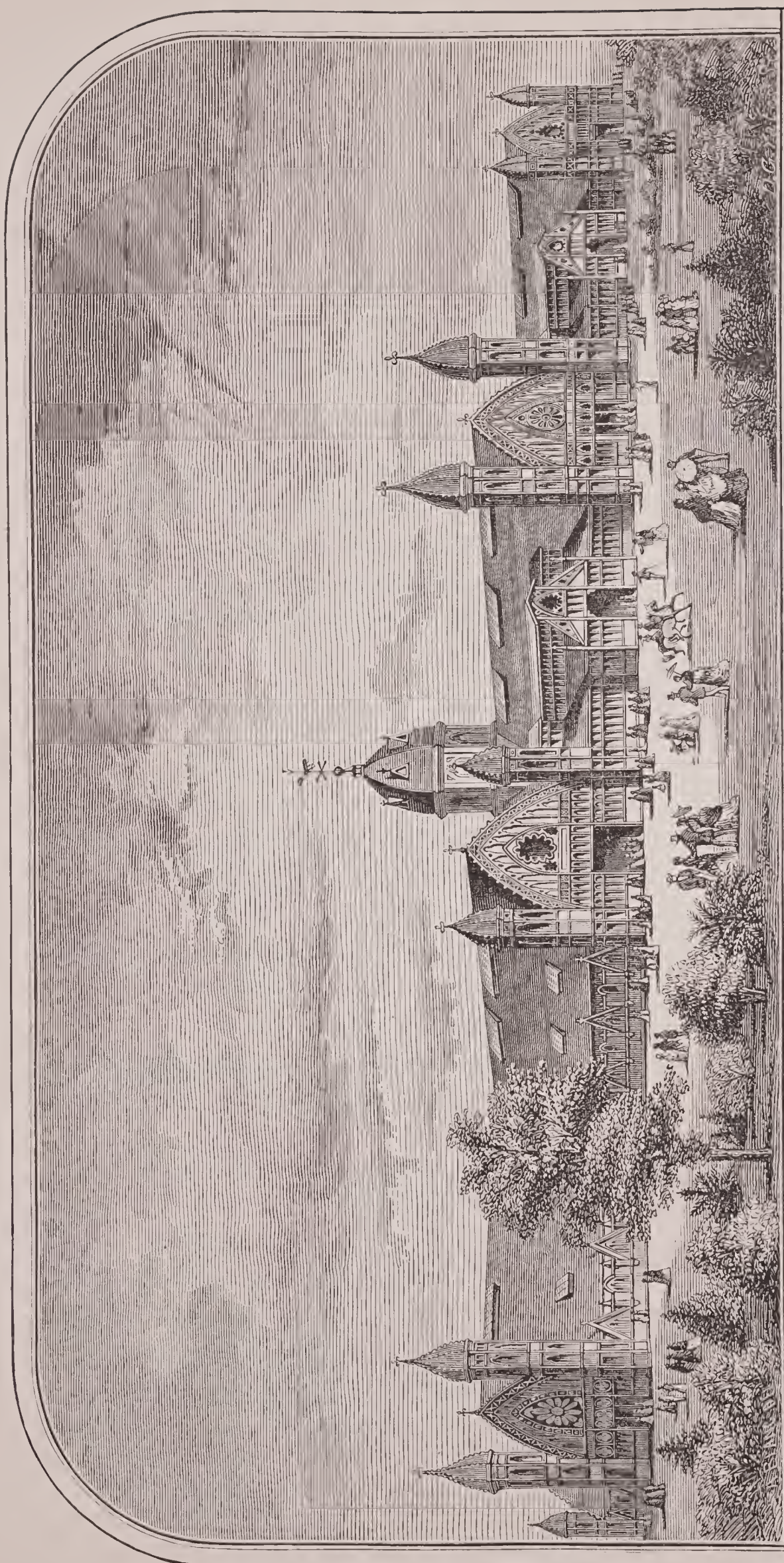
CLASS 730.—Laying out gardens,—designs for the laying out of gardens, and the improvement of private residences. Designs for commercial gardens, nurseries, graperies. Designs for the parterre.

CLASS 731.—Treatment of water for ornamental purposes, cascades, fountains, reservoirs, lakes.

CLASS 732.—Formation and after treatment of lawns.

CLASS 733.—Garden construction, buildings, etc.—Rock work, grottoes. Rustic constructions and adornments for private gardens and public grounds.

CLASS 734.—Planting, fertilizing, and cultivating.



1876

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

1776

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Architect: JAMES H. WINDRIM.

This structure will stand north of the Horticultural Building, and on the eastern side of Belmont Avenue. It will illustrate a novel combination of materials, and is capable of erection in a few months. Its materials are wood and glass. It consists of a long nave crossed by three transepts, both nave and transept being composed of Howe truss arches of a Gothic form. The nave is 826 feet in length by 100 feet in width, each end projecting 100 feet beyond the square of the building, with a height of 75 feet from the floor to the point of the arch. The central transept is of the same height, and a breadth of 100 feet; the two end transepts 70 feet high and 80 feet wide.

The four courts inclosed between the nave and transepts, and also the four spaces at the corners of the building, having the nave and end transepts for two of their sides, will be roofed and form valuable spaces for exhibits. Thus the ground plan of the building will be a parallelogram of 465 by 630 feet, covering a space of seven and one quarter acres. In its immediate vicinity will be the stock yards for the exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

CIRCULAR.

The Centennial Commission, realizing the importance of the Agricultural interests of the United States, and anticipating the demands that will be made for a proper representation in the International Exhibition of 1876, is making ample provision for the accommodation of this department.

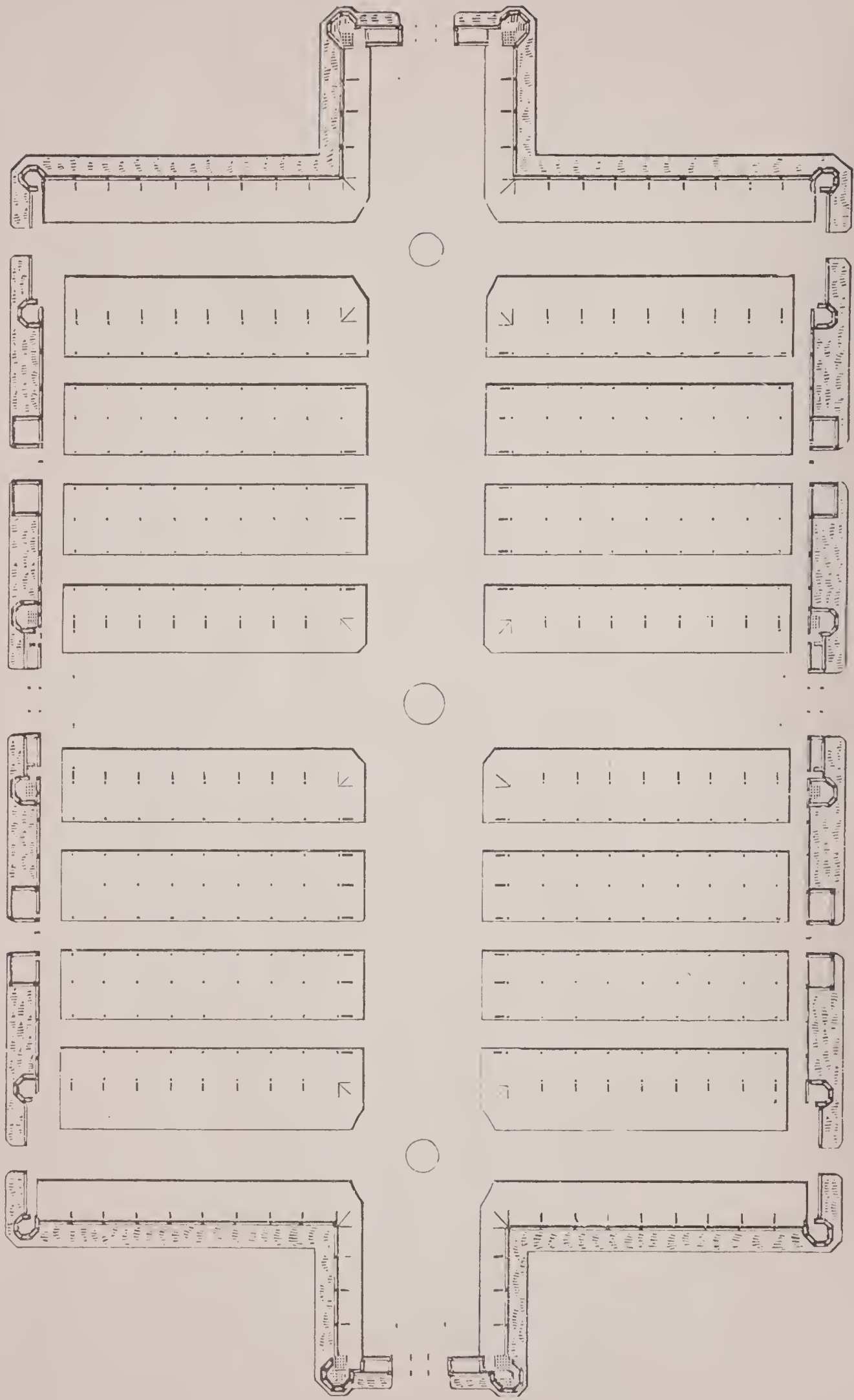
It has been organized as one of the Bureaus of Administration of the Exhibition, and will comprehend the native and cultivated Products of the Soil, and of objects more directly derived therefrom, Agricultural Machinery and Farm Appliances.

The Building, most eligibly located in Fairmount Park, will cover seven acres. There will be provided, also, ample and suitable accommodations for the shelter and display of Live Stock, which it is intended shall be exhibited during the months of September and October.

The Exhibition will open on the 10th of May, 1876, and it is therefore necessary that those who desire to exhibit cereals, forage-plants and tubers should make their preparations during the present season.

This exhibition being International, will bring together for comparison the best products from every quarter of the globe;—hence every effort should be made to give just evidence of the capacity of the varied climates, soils, skill in tillage, and the character of the live stock of the United States; whilst the Mechanical aids to Agriculture should exhibit ingenuity, excellence of workmanship, and adaptation to desired ends. The classification will more fully make manifest the arrangement and comprehensiveness of this department. Applications for space should be made as early as practicable, on the forms which will be furnished by the Chief of this Bureau.

The prompt co-operation of State, County and other Agricultural organizations, as well as of all individuals interested in the practice of Rural Science, Stock-breeding and Forestry, is earnestly solicited.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.—GROUND PLAN.

Committee of the Centennial Commission on Agriculture.

ROBERT LOWRY,	N. C. MEEKER,	LAWRENCE WELDON,
	ROBERT MALLORY,	
ELDRIDGE W. LITTLE,	ANDREW J. DUFUR,	WILLIAM GURNEY.

Resident Advisory Committee.

A. L. KENNEDY, M. D.,	HORACE J. SMITH,	CHARLES R. KING, M. D.,
WM. B. ROBERTS,	JACOB R. EBY,	LEWIS WELDIN,
GEORGE BLIGHT,	WILLIAM BRICE,	THADDEUS NORRIS,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,	JOHN I. BISHOP,
	SAMUEL C. WILLITS.	

	A. T. GOSHORN,
BURNET LANDRETH,	<i>Director-General.</i>
<i>Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.</i>	

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

GROUND PLAN.

The arrangement of the Ground Plan shows four main avenues, one running north and south through the centre of the building, 786 feet long by 70 wide. The three remaining avenues run east and west, one through the centre of the building and one at each end of it, distant from said ends 25 feet; the former is 472 feet long by 60 wide, and the two latter 472 feet long by 30 wide. The building is divided by the above avenues into four sections, and each section has three aisles 18 feet wide by 184 feet long, extending through it and opening into the main north and south avenue at one end, and into the side passage ways at the other. The four main avenues, with the twelve aisles, form a most admirable arrangement by which the exhibitor can display and the visitor observe the various articles exhibited. Each section contains four spaces, 184 feet long by 42 wide, for the exhibition of goods, making sixteen in all, covering 117,760 square feet of ground. There are besides this, spaces at the ends and sides of the building, which can be used either for wall or floor exhibits. The main north and south avenue, being 70 feet wide, is specially adapted for the display of all varieties of small fruits, etc., etc.

The Agricultural Bureau is making thorough provision for the reception and display of Agricultural Machinery and Implements, and a section of Agricultural Hall will be set aside for this purpose. Arrangements will be made by which exhibitors of Agricultural Machinery can be furnished with steam power and all the necessary appliances for driving such machines as may require it. The reception of articles within the Hall commences on January 5th, 1876, and ends on April 19th. In this building there will also be a display of all the products of the Forest, both in primary and secondary

form; and it is proposed that the bark of one or more of the giant trees of California be taken off the trunk in segments and sections, to be placed on arrival on a skeleton frame of the same dimensions as the original. Agricultural Hall having an elevation of seventy-five feet, will give room for at least a partial exhibit of one of these monster trees. In addition to the above there will also be an exhibit of Timber in all forms; as samples of masts and spars; knees and square timber; planks and boards showing unusual breadth and character of cell and fibre. In brief, every description, quality and form of wood used in construction and decoration. Another and very important display in this building will be that of the Fruits of our varied climates, and also those of more northern and tropical regions. Many of the more perishable fruits will be exhibited in models of plaster and wax. The classification and arrangement of location of fruits sent for exhibition, will be according to their species and variety; all of a similar character being assembled together; thus all grapes, from whatever source, will be placed in one position, the same with apples, pears, and the entire list of cultivated and wild fruits and nuts.

There will be required, in addition to these buildings, a number of smaller structures for the administration of the Exhibition, all of which are now being designed with a view to their early erection. The preparation of the grounds allotted to the Commission in Fairmount Park and the construction of the various buildings are far advanced, and will be vigorously urged forward. Although the erection of the buildings and the grading of the Park were not commenced until July, 1874, the progress made to this date insures their timely completion on a scale and in a manner that will answer the requirements of the Exhibition in every particular.

Besides the Exhibition buildings proper, numerous applications have been made by manufacturers and by the Commissions of foreign governments for permission to erect pavilions and various ornamental and useful structures within the Exhibition Grounds. A number of fountains, memorial statues, and other decorative objects are in preparation under the auspices of local organizations. These adjuncts will add essentially to the attractions of the Park.

In addition to the above there will be erected a special building devoted to the exhibition of the various departments of our National and State Governments and also others erected by manufacturers, in which will be shown the various processes and the manufactured articles.

GROUND'S OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, FAIRMOUNT PARK.

H. J. SCHWARZMAÑN, CH. ENG. CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

The ground selected for the site of the Exhibition in Fairmount Park, containing 236 acres, is west of the Schuylkill River, and north of Girard and Elm Avenues, on a plateau 90 feet above the river, heretofore known as Lansdowne. The boundaries of the exhibition are: South, Elm Avenue from Forty-first to



Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1876, by TONGARE & CO, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CENTENNIAL GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Fifty-second Streets; west, the Park drive to George's Hill, with the concourse; north, Belmont drive from George's Hill to the foot of Belmont; and east, Lansdowne drive from Belmont to Forty-first Street. The whole of the Exhibition being enclosed, thirteen entrances have been established along the boundary drive, which might be named after the thirteen original States.

- 1st. The main approach for carriages and entrance at the east end of the Main Building.
- 2d. The central entrance between the Main Building and Machinery Hall, with the concourse for street cars and the approach from the Pennsylvania railroad depot.
- 3d. The entrance from George's Hill.
- 4th. The Belmont Avenue entrance at the intersection of the avenue with the Park Drive.
- 5th. The Belmont entrance for visitors arriving on the Reading Railroad through Belmont Glen.
- 6th. An entrance in Belmont Valley for visitors arriving in steamboats.
- 7th. The east entrance in front of Horticultural Hall.
- 8th. The Lansdowne Valley entrance for visitors arriving on the Junction Railroad and by steamboats.
- 9th. The entrance to the Art Gallery, the only carriage entrance if desirable.

These entrances or gates will be ornamented and fitted up for the sale of tickets with self-registering turnstiles.

The proposed circuit drive necessitates changes in the present Park roads, which will be, at the same time, a long desired improvement of the present Park Drive. In the place of Belmont Avenue the boundary avenue in George's Run will be opened and a connection can be made over the inclined plane with the River Road.

The location of the buildings inside the enclosure is as follows: Main Exhibition Building occupies the most level territory with the Art Gallery north, elevated on a commanding plateau. The Machinery Hall occupies the next level portion, leaving a distance of 500 feet between each, required for the entrance of the railroad tracks. The Horticultural Hall, most admirably situated, is in the centre of the grounds, containing sixteen acres, well sheltered and admirably adapted for horticultural purposes. Two bridges, over deep ravines, connect the Horticultural grounds north and south with the other building. The Agricultural Grounds (thirty acres) and Building, at the north, are also well located and the ground is likewise well adapted for its purpose. The Exhibition building of the United States Government is in the most central and prominent situation, with equal distance from all other buildings.

Economy and adaptability of the territory have been the guiding points in the selection of the various locations. The main line of connection between the buildings are straight and correct; and, for the still greater convenience of visitors, it is proposed to have cars running on the same. The meadow ground between the main avenues, reserved for private exhibition building, will be treated in regular Park style, with walks and planting, to unite the whole into a handsome picture. Lakes and fountains, fine and rare specimens of trees and shrubs, statues and vases, etc., etc., will be added to the ornamentation.

Special attention has been taken in locating the various walks and avenues to have a perfect drainage. Among the details of the proposed improvement we find the Terrace around the Art Gallery with its grand approach, the intersection between the Main Building and Machinery Hall, with the Offices of the Administration, the Fountain of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society at the foot of George's Hill, the Lake north of the Machinery Hall, and the Terrace and the grand Flower Parterre at the Horticultural Grounds.

The following figures will be of interest in connection with the situation plan:

Area of grounds, 236 acres.

Lineal number of feet of the enclosure, 16,000.

Number of entrances, 13.

1. Dimensions of Main Building, 1880 feet by 464. 20 acres.

2. Art Gallery, 210 feet by 365 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

3. Machinery Hall, 360 feet by 1402 feet, 14 acres.

4. Horticultural Hall, 160 feet by 350 feet, $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

5. Agricultural Hall, 540 feet by 820 feet, 10 acres.

6. U. S. Government Exhibition Building, 360 feet by 300 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

7. Office for the Administration, 80 feet by 324 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre.

Avenues and walks, 7 miles.

Length of proposed horse railway, 4 miles.

Average distance between the buildings, 550 feet.

Length of railroad tracks inside the ground for the delivery of material and goods of every description, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The main approaches from the city to the grounds are as follows:

Over Girard Avenue bridge, Thirty-fifth Street to Girard Avenue, Fortieth and Forty-first Streets. Belmont Avenue and Fifty-second Street. The Pennsylvania Railroad connecting with all other roads at Belmont and Elm Avenues. The Junction Railroad and the Reading Railroad, connecting Richmond, Germantown, Chestnut Hill and the upper portion of the city with the Exhibition.

The steam navigation on the Schuylkill, capable of running boats through the locks, the Belmont Avenue and the River Road for the country north of the Exhibition.

The entire control of the contracts for building the various edifices designed for the use of the International Exhibition, is in the hands of the

BUILDING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF FINANCE:

THOMAS COCHRAN, *Chairman.*

JOHN BAIRD.

WM. SELLERS,

CLEMENT M. BIDDLE,

SAML. M. FELTON,

JAMES M. ROBB.

MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Length, 1880 feet. Width, 464 feet.

ART GALLERY.

Length, 365 feet. Width 210 feet.

MACHINERY BUILDING.

Length, 1402 feet. Width, 360 feet.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

Length, 383 feet. Width, 193 feet.

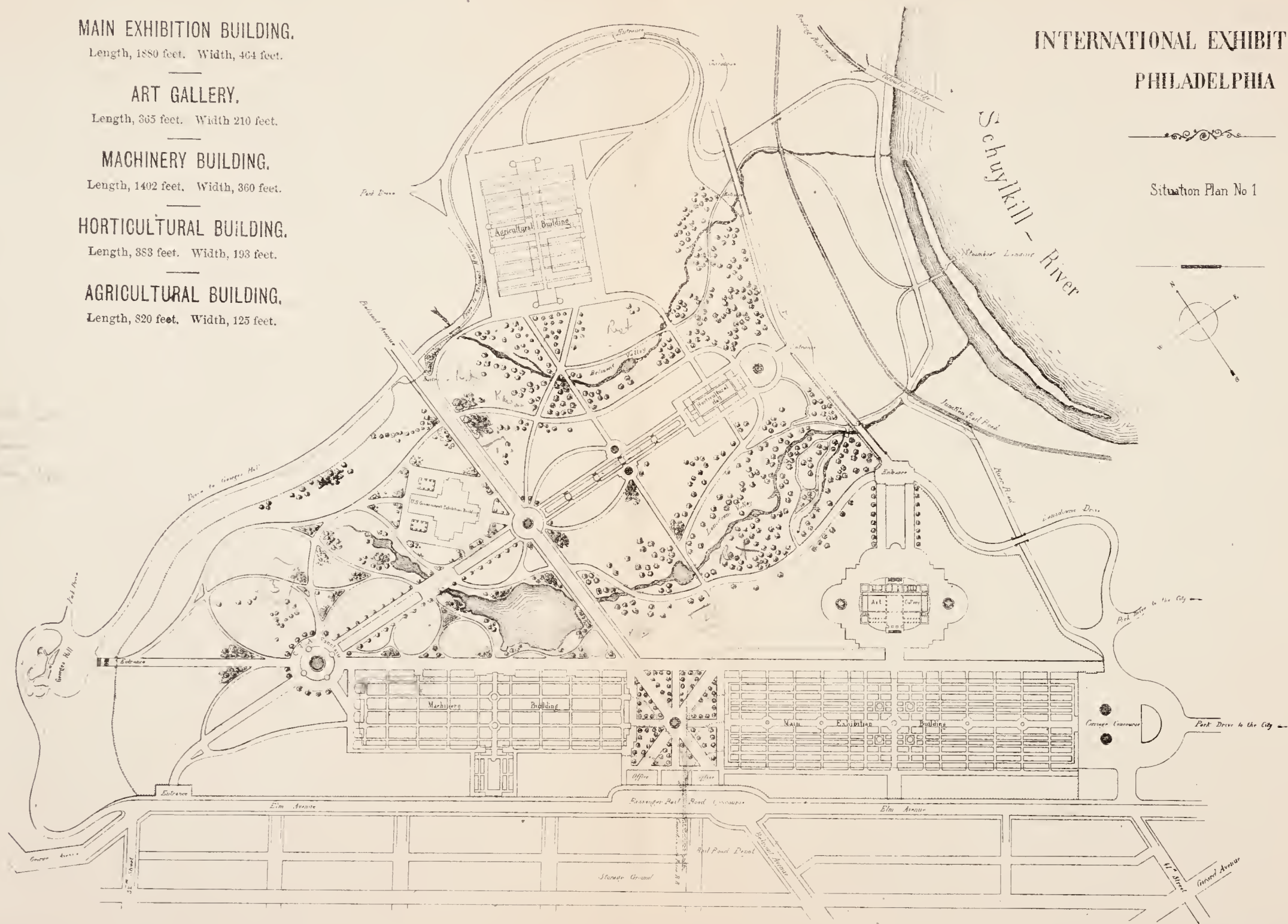
AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

Length, 820 feet. Width, 125 feet.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1876

PHILADELPHIA

Situation Plan No 1



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Length of proposed horse railway, 4 miles.

Average distance between the buildings, 550 feet.

Length of railroad tracks inside the ground for the delivery of material and goods of every description, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

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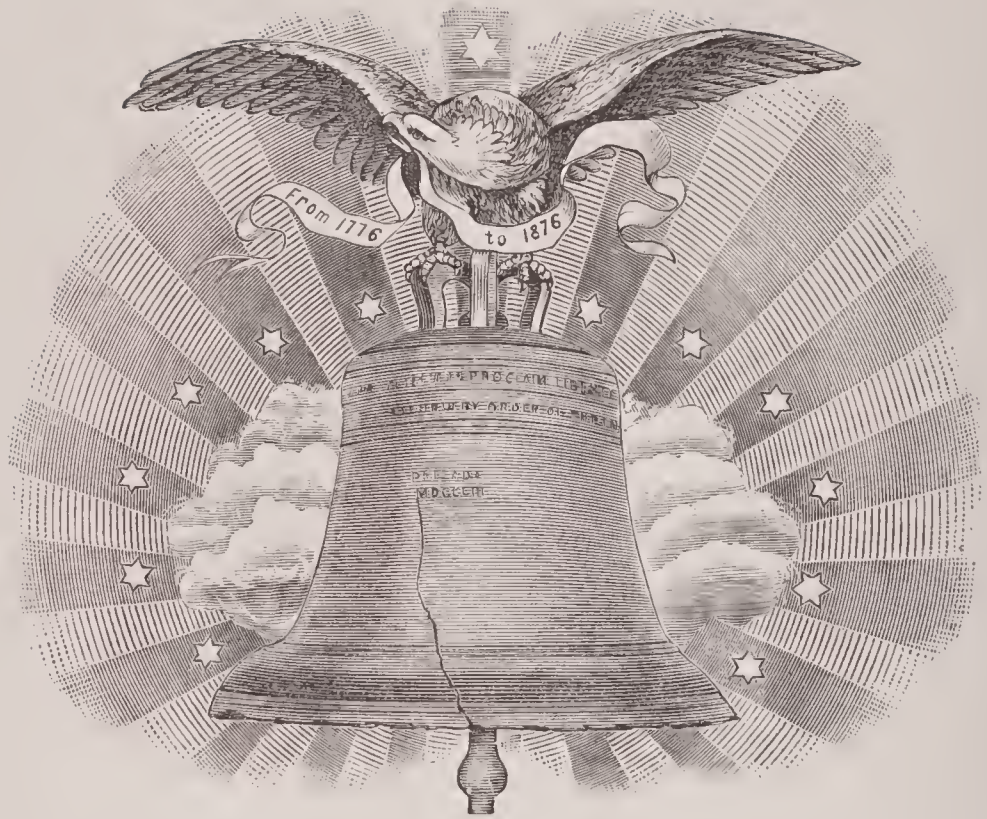
JOHN BAIRD,

WM. SELLERS,

CLEMENT M. BIDDLE,

SAML. M. FELTON,

JAMES M. ROBB.



GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION.

EXECUTIVE ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that in the International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine, to be held in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1876, for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the Independence of the United States, it is desirable that from the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States in which there may be articles suitable for the purpose intended, there should appear such articles and materials as will, when presented in a collective exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people. Now, for the purpose of securing a complete and harmonious arrangement of the articles and materials designed to be exhibited from the Executive Department of the Government, it is ordered that a Board, to be composed of one person to be named by the head of each of the Executive Departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited, and also of one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, and one to be named in the behalf of the Department of Agriculture, be charged with the preparation, arrangement,

and safe-keeping of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Departments and the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution, may respectfully decide, shall be embraced in the collection; that one of the persons thus named, to be designated by the President shall be chairman of such Board and that the Board appoint from their own number such other officers as they may think necessary, and that the said Board when organized shall be authorized under the direction of the President to confer with the executive officers of the Centennial Exhibition in relation to such matters connected with the subject as may pertain to the respective departments having articles and materials on exhibition, and that the names of the persons thus selected by the heads of the several departments, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution, shall be submitted to the President for designation.

By order of the President:

(Signed)

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *January 23, 1874.*

In accordance with the above order, the President appointed a Board composed of a representative from each of the Executive Departments of the Government, except the Department of State and the Attorney-General's Department; but including the Department of Agriculture and the Smithsonian Institution. The Board is composed as follows:

War Department.—Col. C. S. LAFORD (Chairman), *Ordnance Bureau.*

Treasury Department.—Hon. R. W. TAYLER, *1st Controller of the Treasury.*

Navy Department.—Admiral THORNTON A. JENKINS, *U. S. Navy.*

Interior Department.—JOHN EATON, *Commissioner of Education.*

Post-Office Department.—Dr. CHAS. F. McDONALD, *Chief of Money Order Department.*

Agricultural Department.—WM. SAUNDERS, *Superintendent of Propagating Garden.*

Smithsonian Institution.—Prof. S. F. BAIRD, *Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and U. S. Fishery Commissioner.*

WM. A. DE CAINDRY, *Secretary.*

COL. JOSEPH S. CONRAD, U. S. A., *Disb. Officer.*

By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, an appropriation of \$505,000 was placed at the disposal of the Board for the arrangement of this exhibition, \$150,000 of which are to be expended in the erection of a special building for its accommodation.

REPRESENTATION OF STATES.

In January last the Director-General issued a circular letter addressed to the Governors of the several States and Territories, of which the following are the principal points:

“It has already become manifest that a large proportion of the articles to be exhibited will be provided for in a creditable manner by the manufacturers and producers of the several States. But there remain large classes of objects whose collection is essential to a complete representation of the material and social condition of the community, yet which it is not to the interest or within the power of an individual to collect. Of this description are the unwrought natural resources of the land, such as minerals, soils, woods, vegetation, etc. It is so largely upon their wealth in this direction that the growth of States depends, that this department of the Exhibition will be critically studied by those interested in the problems of immigration and of the investment of capital. On merely economical grounds every State would do well to provide liberally for the thorough and exhaustive representation of the actual and possible products of its soil. Another department that should be inaugurated and prepared under the auspices of the State Governments is that which may be termed the historical and statistical. Unless done by official authority there will not be a complete presentation of such matters as the history of the early settlement of the State, its physical features, climate, geographical position, government, law and punishment of crime, system of State and municipal taxation, revenue and expenditures, benevolent institutions and charities, education, scientific, industrial, commercial, learned and religious societies, agricultural and manufacturing interests, the extent and effects of railroads and other means of transportation, the history and growth in population and wealth of the State. All these subjects, among others, ought to be so represented as to afford a summary view of the history, progress, and present condition of every State. Unless this is accomplished the Exhibition will seriously fail in that part of its purpose which contemplates a representation of the nation's growth during the first century of its existence.

“Official resources only are adequate to the satisfactory execution of the task thus proposed. It is hoped, therefore, that each of the States, either by legislative action or otherwise, will adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to empower existing organizations or agencies to be created to prepare an exhibition of its native resources and moral and political advancement as herein indicated. A collective representation of this character will not only be interesting as illustrating the prosperity of the country, but will also be of inestimable value for preservation in the archives of the nation, as a correct history of the birth and progress of the several communities that have contributed during the century to the growth and strength of the Union of States.”

The Governors of most of the States whose Legislatures have met since the issue of the foregoing letter recommended in their messages the adoption of its suggestions by the appointment of State Boards charged with the preparation of the Exhibition, and usually favored the passage of appropriations to be expended

for that purpose. The Legislatures of the States named in the subjoined list have created such boards and provided them with the sums named :

Arizona	\$ 5 000	Massachusetts,	\$50 000
Arkansas,	5 000	Montana,	5 000
Delaware,	10 000	Nevada (gold),	20 000
Colorado,	4 000	New Jersey,	10 000
Illinois,	10 000	New York,	25 000
Indiana,	5 000	Ohio,	13 000
Kansas,	5 000	Oregon,	1 000
Minnesota,	500	Pennsylvania,	10 000
Michigan,	7 500	Wisconsin,	3 000

Other States, it is understood, will make appropriations for the use of their Boards of Centennial Managers. Boards unprovided with any such material aid have been created in the following States :

Alabama, California, Dakota, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington Territory.

In addition to the appropriations in behalf of State Boards, New Jersey has subscribed \$100,000 to the stock of the Centennial Board of Finance, Delaware, \$10,000, and the City of Wilmington, Del., \$5,000; Pennsylvania has subscribed, from time to time, without exacting stock in return, the sum of \$1,010,000 in aid of the enterprise, and the City of Philadelphia \$1,575,000. Thus it appears that the General, State and City Governments have in one way or another contributed toward the Centennial thus far about \$3,200,000.

In a number of the States these Boards are already efficiently at work. That of Iowa, to take an example, has arranged the several products of its State in thirty-two classes. To each class has been assigned an expert, who is to act as its secretary, to see that the products belonging to it are fully collected, to arrange them, and finally to supervise their shipment to Philadelphia. For instance, group thirty-two includes "all patents and useful inventions of the State," and Mr. Thomas G. Orwig, the group secretary, has published an address through the Iowa press, in which he solicits every patentee to become an exhibitor, whether of the invention itself or of a working model, or of plans and specifications to be bound in volumes. Again, group seven contains "all wood-producing plants, with a section of all trees above six inches in diameter, and botany." Professor Bessey, of the State Agricultural College, has charge of this group, and he publishes a detailed list of fifty-one trees and fifty-three shrubs known to the natives of Iowa, to which he invites additions of any plants that may have been omitted; and he also desires contributions of fine samples from all in a position to furnish them. Organizations generally resembling that of Iowa have been effected in many quarters, and their labors have sufficiently matured to show that from the lines of the Pacific railroads and from the mining regions of the Pacific Slope thoroughly representative exhibitions will be sent. The same may be observed of the States of the Northern Mississippi Valley. Somewhat singularly the least evidences of intelligent public action come from the New England States; although the individual manufacturers of them are all quite ready to secure

space for the display of their wares. The delay seems to arise from an impression that there is still "plenty of time." But when it is remembered that the objects to be exhibited should be delivered at the buildings in January next, and that collective State exhibitions must, therefore, be gathered and classified during this summer and autumn, the fallacy of this notion is obvious. In an especial manner will States negligent in this matter be conspicuous by their absence; for a portion of the Exhibition will consist of a building for Agricultural Statistics, in which a separate chamber will be devoted to each State or Territory, and, whether filled, or half filled, or empty, will bear its name. It will be far from gratifying to visitors to find in the chamber of his State a beggarly expanse of bare walls; and the comparisons and comments will be by no means comfortable to the legislators and others whose negligence has occasioned the shortcoming.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The United States Centennial Commission has invited the several States and Territories to appoint local Advisory Boards or Committees, to assist in securing a complete representation of the industries of their respective Districts in the International Exhibition of 1876.

A number of Boards have been organized in accordance with this invitation.

In States and Territories where such Boards do not exist, in order to secure their organization throughout the country without further delay, it is recommended that they consist of the Centennial Commissioner and Alternate, and not less than three other persons appointed by the Director-General with the advice and consent of the Commissioners of the State or Territory.

It is hoped that a uniform system of co-operative Boards or Committees, organized in accordance with this suggestion, will excite local interest in the objects of the Exhibition, and thus greatly facilitate the work of the Commission.

Upon the organization of each Board, an officer should be designated to conduct its correspondence with the Commission.

The duty of the boards will be:—

- 1st. To disseminate information regarding the Exhibition.
- 2d. To secure the co-operation of industrial, scientific, agricultural, and other associations, in their Districts.
- 3d. To appoint co-operative local committees, representing the different industries of their Districts.
- 4th. To stimulate local action on all measures intended to render the Exhibition successful and a worthy representation of the industries of the country.
- 5th. To encourage the production of articles suitable for exhibition.
- 6th. To distribute documents issued by the Commission among the manufacturers and others in their Districts interested in the Exhibition.

7th. To render assistance in furthering the financial and other interests of the Exhibition, and to furnish information to the Commission on subjects that may be referred to them.

The Commission will aim to secure a high standard of quality in the articles exhibited, and a complete representation of the resources and industries of the country. To this end, there should be presented for exhibition the best products of each District, and especially those which are regarded as of a representative character.

The Boards are requested to report to the Director-General the progress of the work in their Districts.

By order of the Executive Committee,

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,

Secretary.

Philadelphia, August, 1874.

A. T. GOSHORN,

Director-General.

SYSTEM OF AWARDS.

FIRST.—Awards shall be based upon written reports attested by the signatures of their authors.

SECOND.—Two hundred judges shall be appointed to make such reports, one half of whom shall be foreigners and one-half citizens of the United States. They will be selected for their known qualifications and character, and will be experts in departments to which they will be respectively assigned. The foreign members of this body will be appointed by the Commission of each country and in conformity with the distribution and allotment to each, which will be hereafter announced. The Judges from the United States will be appointed by the Centennial Commission.

THIRD.—The sum of one thousand dollars will be paid to each commissioned Judge for personal expenses.

FOURTH.—Reports and awards shall be based upon merit. The elements of merit shall be held to include consideration relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy and cost.

FIFTH.—Each report will be delivered to the Centennial Commission as soon as completed, for final award and publication.

SIXTH.—Awards will be finally decreed by the United States Centennial Commission, in compliance with the Act of Congress, and will consist of a diploma with a uniform Bronze Medal and a special report of the Judges on the subject of the Award.

SEVENTH.—Each exhibitor will have the right to reproduce and publish the report awarded to him, but the U. S. Centennial Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and also to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition.

A. T. GOSHORN,

Director-General.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,

Secretary.

The following circular has been largely distributed to the Manufacturers and Inventors of the United States, and should receive *immediate* attention from every one interested :

M.....

For the purpose of facilitating the progress of the necessary preparations in connection with the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1876, your co-operation is requested. Have the kindness to forward a list of such products or manufactures as you desire to have on exhibition at that time, with amount of space required, so far as it is possible to prepare it. This list will not interfere with any future entries that you may desire to add, the object being simply to form some practical idea as to total amount of space required, and to aid in the prompt production of the Catalogue. A form is enclosed which you will please fill up and send addressed to

Yours, Respectfully,

ALFRED T. GOSHORN,

Director-General.

BLANK FORM FOR EXHIBITORS.

DATE.	NAME OF ARTICLE.	SPACE REQUIRED.	LEAVE BLANK.

SIGNATURE
AND
ADDRESS

Any person wishing to exhibit can secure the above application by addressing the Director-General.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR EXHIBITORS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

1. The Exhibition will be held at Fairmount Park, in the City of Philadelphia, and will be opened on the 10th day of May, 1876, and closed on the 10th day of November following.
2. Applications for space and negotiations relative thereto should be addressed to the Director-General, International Exhibition, Philadelphia, Penna.
3. Exhibitors will not be charged for space.

A limited quantity of steam and water-power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitively at the time of the allotments of space. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Commission at a fixed price. Demands for such excess of power must also be settled at the time of the allotment of space.

4. Exhibitors must provide, at their own cost, all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, etc., which they may require; and all countershafts, with their pulleys, belting, etc., for the transmission of power from the main shafts in the Machinery Hall. All arrangements of articles and decorations must be in conformity with the general plan adopted by the Director-General.

Special constructions of any kind, whether in the buildings or grounds, can only be made upon the written approval of the Director-General.

5. The Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition; but it will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire or otherwise, however originating.

Favorable facilities will be arranged by which exhibitors may insure their own goods.

6. Exhibitors may employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public. Appointments of such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the Director-General.

7. Exhibitors, or such agents as they may designate, shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking, and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition.

8. The transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging of the products for exhibition will be at the expense of the exhibitor.

9. The installation of heavy articles requiring foundations should, by special arrangement, be begun as soon as the progress of the work upon the buildings will permit. The general reception of articles at the Exhibition buildings will be commenced on January 1, 1876, and no articles will be admitted after March 31, 1876.

10. Space not occupied on the 1st of April, 1876, will revert to the Director-General for re-assignment.

11. If products are not intended for competition, it must be so stated by the exhibitor; and they will be excluded from the examination by the International Juries.

12. If no authorized person is at hand to receive goods on their arrival at the Exhibition building, they will be removed without delay, and stored at the cost and risk of whomsoever it may concern.

13. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, also patent medicines, nostrums, and empirical preparations whose ingredients are concealed, will not be admitted to the exhibition.

14. The removal of goods will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition.

15. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited, will only be allowed upon the joint assent of the exhibitor and the Director-General; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the Director-General's sanction.

16. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors shall remove their effects, and complete such removal before December 31, 1876. Goods then remaining will be removed by the Director-General and sold for expenses, or otherwise disposed of under the direction of the Commission.

17. Each person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

Special regulations will be issued concerning the exhibition of fine arts, the organization of international juries, awards of prizes, the sale of special articles within the buildings, and on other points not touched upon in these preliminary instructions.

18. An Official Catalogue will be published in four distinct versions,—viz., English, French, German and Spanish. The sale of catalogues is reserved to the Centennial Commission.

19. Communications concerning the Exhibition should be addressed to “The Director-General, International Exhibition, 1876, Philadelphia, Penna.”

The Centennial Commission reserves the right to explain or amend these regulations, whenever it may be deemed necessary for the interests of the Exhibition.

A. T. GOSHORN,
Director-General.

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 4, 1874.

FACILITIES OF ACCESS TO THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS FOR OUR OWN PEOPLE.

The Philadelphia system of street railways is complete, each road connecting with every other, and occupying, with but few exceptions, all the thoroughfares. From any part of the city, therefore, the visitor may reach the Exhibition and return to within a square or single block of his residence. This is an advantage possessed by no city of Europe.

There will be ten horse-car roads direct to the Exhibition, and four steam roads, all connected with the system of lateral roads covering the city and country. These will furnish accommodations as follows:

Ten horse-car line minute cars, one hour.....	24,000
Four steam-cars twenty-minute trains	48,000

By these facilities, direct to the door of the Exhibition, distributed over two hours of arrival and departure, 144,000 persons, a very much larger number than were ever in an exhibition building at one time, can be taken to or from the Exhibition without a cab or carriage to residences, depots or hotels, in any part of the city. This is a feature entirely novel connected with any former exhibition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, approaching the Exhibition grounds, widens for the distance of a mile in sixteen tracks, so that in no possible contingency, even of 250,000 arriving at one hour, could there be any confusion for want of track space at the grounds.

REDUCED FARES.

The rates of fare and systems of excursions which are adopted by all the roads of the United States will be made even lower, so that, with no more expense than the ordinary cab fare to which the visitors to the European exhibitions were subjected, they may daily visit the Exhibition from all places within a radius of 100 miles from Philadelphia. These facts will prove a source of astonishment not only to foreigners, but even to many of our own people—a capacity for cheapness, rapidity, and comfort for large numbers which is not approached in Europe.

Indeed, the daily spectacle of trains of cars, with people from Florida, Utah, Maine, Montana, California, etc., etc., arriving and passing in and out of the Exhibition, representing an entire continent, will be scarcely less wonderful than the Exhibition itself. The visitors, embracing every nationality, will be themselves its leading international feature.

THE HOLY LAND AND THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

As it is not probable that there will be any Government display from this interesting section of the Old World, we shall be indebted to the enterprise and energy of a firm well known to tourists for a special exhibit in this direction. To those Americans who have traveled through the Old World under the charge and care of Messrs. Cook & Son, the simple announcement that it is their intention to have a complete representation of their PALESTINE CAMP will be sufficient to attract immediate interest; but to those of our citizens who have not enjoyed this privilege some description of the Camp itself, and of the house of Cook & Son will be necessary. Till within the past few years a journey to Jerusalem has been one of hardship to all, but especially to ladies unaccustomed to the rough life necessary in making such a trip; to a certain extent dangerous, from attacks by Arabs and robbers. Under the present system of Messrs. Cook & Son, parties are taken through the East with all the comforts of home. The PALESTINE Camp consists of some forty or fifty tents, waterproof, each furnished with a floor and carpet, good beds and other needed furniture; and, in addition, a large dining tent with every accommodation for regular meals at stated hours, a large force of guards, interpreters, cooks, grooms, dragomen, etc., accompanying the expedition, supplied with all requisites and even luxuries in the way of food; on arriving at any point in the Desert, a short time suffices to make every one at home, and thus the entire trip is taken without trouble and at a great economy in time and money. This CAMP, with all its retinue of cooks, dragomen, donkeys and donkey boys, Arabs, etc., etc., is to be placed within the Exhibition grounds in Fairmount Park, and all the habits and rules of the Camp strictly observed. It is doubtful if any feature of the Exhibition will prove more attractive or interesting to the millions of visitors to Philadelphia in 1876. For more than thirty-five years the house of Cook & Son have been engaged teaching people to travel, and they have so far reduced the expense and added to the comforts, that during that period over *five millions* of people have availed themselves of this opportunity. The natural impulse of an American is to travel, and it was not long before thousands of our fellow countrymen were traveling under the auspices of Cook & Son; this constant intercourse with Americans led to the establishment of a branch house in the United States with Mr. E. M. Jenkins as a resident partner, with offices in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, San Francisco and New Orleans. The special object of this American house is to attract to this country the large body of European tourists, and during the past four years they have met with unexampled success, as by their arrangements with all the leading lines of railroads and hotels they have secured a series of trips through the United States unequalled in beauty and interest, and at such a charge as brings them within the reach of every traveler. These facilities are also offered to our

own people, who are largely taking advantage of the opportunity, not only to cross the Continent, but to go *around the World*, via Japan, China and India, and home by Europe. The plans of Messrs. Cook, Son & Jenkins for 1876 are very complete. Europeans will be furnished with tickets in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other cities which will take them directly to the Centennial grounds: each ticket will have attached coupons for hotels and entrance to the Exhibition, so that a party coming over can carefully estimate to a minimum his entire expenses, covering a visit to the principal cities, Niagara Falls, the Mammoth Cave, etc., etc. Messrs. Cook, Son & Jenkins have published a pamphlet which presents all the information necessary in connection with their tours, and which can be had on application at any of their offices in this country.

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

As the Act of Congress incorporating the Centennial Commission made an explicit proviso that no expense should be incurred for which Government should be held responsible, it became necessary to secure the organization of a financial body in which proper powers should be invested, and the following act was passed June 1, 1872, of which the preamble and principal sections are herewith given:

(Copy of an Act of Congress Creating the Centennial Board of Finance, Approved June 1, 1872.)

Whereas, Congress did provide by an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth Anniversary of American Independence by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, for the appointment of commissioners to promote and control the exhibition of the national resources and their development, and the nation's progress in arts which benefit mankind, and to suggest and direct appropriate ceremonies by which the people of the United States may commemorate that memorable and decisive event, the Declaration of American Independence by the Congress of the United Colonies, assembled in the City of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of July, Anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six; and whereas, such provisions should be made for procuring the funds requisite for the purposes aforesaid, as will enable all the people of the United States, who have shared the common blessings resulting from national independence, to aid in the preparation and conduct of said International Exhibition and memorial celebration under the direction of the commissioners of the United States: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created a body corporate, to be known by the name of the Centennial Board of Finance, and by that name to have an incorporate existence until the object for which it is formed shall have been accomplished; and it shall be competent to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts of law and equity in the

United States; and may make and have a corporate seal, and may purchase, take, have, and hold, and may grant, sell, and at pleasure dispose of all such real and personal estate as may be required in carrying into effect the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by holding an International Exhibition of arts and manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the City of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and an act supplementary thereto.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation shall have authority, and is hereby empowered to secure subscription of capital stock to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, to be divided into shares of ten dollars each, and to issue to the subscribers of said stock certificates therefor under the corporate seal of said corporation, which certificates shall bear the signature of the President and Treasurer, and be transferable under such rules and regulations as may be made for the purpose. And it shall be lawful for any municipal or other corporate body existing by or under the laws of the United States to subscribe and pay for shares of said capital stock; and all holders of said stock shall become associates in said corporation, and shall be entitled to one vote on each share.

SEC. 8. That the Centennial Board of Finance shall have authority to issue bonds, not in excess of its capital stock, and secure the payment of the same, principal and interest, by mortgage upon its property and prospective income.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, to cause to be prepared, in accordance with a design approved by the United States Centennial Commission and the Secretary of the Treasury, a sufficient number of certificates of stock to meet the requirements of this act; and any person found guilty of counterfeiting, or attempting to counterfeit, or knowingly circulating false certificates of stock herein authorized, shall be subject to the same pains and penalties as are or may be provided by law for counterfeiting United States currency; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to create any liability of the United States, direct or indirect, for any debt or obligation incurred, nor for any claim by the Centennial International Exhibition, or the corporation hereby created, for aid or pecuniary assistance from Congress or the Treasury of the United States, in support or liquidation of any debt or obligations created by the corporation herein authorized: *And provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to override or interfere with the laws of any State; and all contracts made in any State for the purposes of the Centennial International Exhibition shall be subject to the laws thereof: *And provided further*, That no member of said Centennial Board of Finance assumes any personal liability for any debt or obligation which may be created or incurred by the corporation authorized by this act.

SEC. 10. That as soon as practicable after the said Exhibition shall have been closed, it shall be the duty of said corporation to convert its property into cash, and, after the payment of all its liabilities, to divide its remaining assets among its stockholders, *pro rata*, in full satisfaction and discharge of its capital stock.

Under the above act the Centennial Board of Finance was organized, and as now constituted is as follows:

CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

President—John Welsh, Philadelphia.

Vice-Presidents—William Sellers, Philadelphia; John S. Barbour, Virginia.

Secretary and Treasurer—Frederick Fraley.

Auditor—H. S. Lansing.

Directors—Samuel L. Felton, Philadelphia; Daniel M. Fox, Philadelphia; Thomas Cochran, Philadelphia; Clement M. Biddle, Philadelphia; N. Parker Shortridge, Philadelphia; James M. Robb, Philadelphia; Edward T. Steel, Philadelphia; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; John Price Wetherill, Philadelphia; Henry Winsor, Philadelphia; Amos R. Little, Philadelphia; John Baird, Philadelphia; Thomas H. Dudley, New Jersey; A. S. Hewitt, New York; William L. Strong, New York; John Cummings, Massachusetts; John Gorham, Rhode Island; Charles W. Cooper, Pennsylvania; William Bigler, Pennsylvania; Robert M. Patton, Alabama; J. B. Drake, Illinois; George Bain, Missouri.

Financial Agent—William Bigler.

Immediately after organization a most complete system was adopted for the purpose of giving every citizen of every State an opportunity to become interested in and connected with this great International Exhibition, a quota was established as the ratio for the several States, and every effort made through the public press, special circulars, and selected agents to bring about such an interest as would lead to a popular subscription sufficiently large to absorb the capital stock, the ratio of each State being fixed as follows:

<i>No.</i>	<i>State or Territory,</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Quota in Shares.</i>	<i>Quota in Dollars.</i>
1	New York, - - - - -	4,382,759	113,666	\$1,136,660
2	Pennsylvania, - - - - -	3,521,951	91,341	913,410
3	Ohio, - - - - -	2,665,260	69,123	691,230
4	Illinois, - - - - -	2,539,891	65,871	658,710
5	Missouri, - - - - -	1,721,295	44,641	446,410
6	Indiana, - - - - -	1,680,637	43,587	435,870
7	Massachusetts, - - - - -	1,457,351	37,796	377,960
8	Kentucky, - - - - -	1,321,011	34,260	342,600
9	Tennessee, - - - - -	1,258,520	32,639	326,390
10	Virginia, - - - - -	1,225,163	31,774	317,740
11	Iowa, - - - - -	1,194,020	30,967	309,670
12	Georgia, - - - - -	1,184,109	30,710	307,100
13	Michigan, - - - - -	1,184,059	30,708	307,080
14	North Carolina, - - - - -	1,071,361	27,785	277,850
15	Wisconsin, - - - - -	1,054,670	27,353	273,530
16	Alabama, - - - - -	996,992	25,854	258,540
17	New Jersey, - - - - -	906,096	23,499	234,990
18	Mississippi, - - - - -	827,922	21,472	214,720
19	Texas, - - - - -	818,579	21,230	212,300
20	Maryland, - - - - -	780,894	20,252	202,520

21 Louisiana,, - - -	726,915	18,852	\$188,520
22 South Carolina, - - -	705,605	18,300	183,000
23 Maine, - - -	626,915	16,258	162,580
24 California, - - - -	560,247	14,530	145,300
25 Connecticut, - - -	537,454	13,939	139,390
26 Arkansas, - - - -	484,471	12,565	125,650
27 West Virginia. - - -	442,014	11,464	114,640
28 Minnesota, - - - -	439,706	11,404	114,040
29 Kansas, - - - -	364,399	9,450	94,500
30 Vermont, - - - -	330,551	8,573	85,730
31 New Hampshire. - - -	318,300	8,255	82,550
32 Rhode Island, - - - -	217,353	5,637	56,370
33 Florida, - - - -	187,748	4,869	48,690
34 District of Columbia. - - -	131,700	3,417	34,170
35 Delaware, - - - -	125,015	3,242	32,420
36 Nebraska, - - - -	122,993	3,190	31,900
37 New Mexico, - - - -	91,874	2,383	23,830
38 Oregon, - - - -	90,923	2,359	23,590
39 Utah, - - - -	86,786	2,251	22,510
40 Nevada, - - - -	42,491	1,102	11,020
41 Colorado, - - - -	39,864	1,034	10,340
42 Washington. - - - -	23,955	621	6,210
43 Montana. - - - -	20,595	534	5,340
44 Idaho, - - - -	14,999	389	3,890
45 Dakota, - - - -	14,181	368	3,680
46 Arizona, - - - -	9,658	250	2,500
47 Wyoming, - - - -	9,118	236	2,360
	<hr/> 38,558,371	<hr/> 1,000,000	<hr/> \$10,000,000

Owing to the financial crisis and the difficulty of carrying out a working system with the agency of the banks, a different plan was adopted and a Bureau of Revenue established, with the view of operating through the labor of voluntary auxiliary boards organized in different sections of the States and Territories, and through this means more publicity has been secured than in any other way. Ex-Governor William Bigler, financial agent for the Board, has devoted his time and energy to this department with much success, and it is anticipated that the present year will show a national subscription sufficient to meet all the requirements. The following is an approximate statement of the assets received:

State of Pennsylvania, appropriations, - - -	\$1,000,000
City of Philadelphia, appropriations, - - -	1,500,000
State of New Jersey, subscription, - - -	100,000
State of Delaware, subscription, - - -	10,000
City of Wilmington, Del., subscription, - - -	5,000
Stock subscriptions, - - -	2,100,000
Donations, - - -	35,000
Total, - - -	<hr/> \$4,750,000

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO STOCK.

Notwithstanding the hearty co-operation of the American Press in supplying information, there is still much ignorance in reference to the Centennial Stock and its character. The organization of the Centennial Board of Finance has already been explained, also the object of its formation; and in the last annual report of the Board, it is stated that there will be required to complete the work a sum not less than

\$3,500,000,

which it is proposed to secure by sales of the Stock to citizens of the United States. This Stock is issued in Shares of \$10 each, and every holder is entitled to an interest in the total proceeds of the Exhibition; therefore, so far as each subscriber interests his friends and neighbors to co-operate, so far are his own interests increased. The Memorial Certificate is now ready for delivery to all who have subscribed, and it will be sent at once to all who wish, on receipt of its value, either in Post Office Order or Check, made payable to FREDERICK FRALEY, Treasurer, 904 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

The steel engraved Certificate itself will ever remain a memorial of our interest in the occasion, and it is hoped and believed that few Americans will not, ere the expiration of this year, secure to themselves this evidence of their interest in the common welfare of their country. The Certificate is engraved by the U. S. Treasury Department, and is in every respect a model, the Engraving Bureau of the Treasury deserving great credit for the admirable manner in which it is produced.

The plate is twenty-four by twenty inches, on the best bank note paper. The design is pyramidal, America forming the apex, with Fame and Art personified sitting at her feet; the busts of Washington and Grant on either side, typical of the commencement and end of the century. America is represented as welcoming the representatives of foreign nations, who bear symbols of their national industries and resources. Independence Hall and the National Capital are in the background. Beneath the former stand Fulton and Fitch with their steamboat models, and under the latter are Franklin and Morse with electric and telegraphic instruments. On the right, facing the figure of America, is Howe offering his sewing-machine, also a shipwright with a model of a clipper. The freedman, Continental and Federal soldier, and mechanic form a group on the right, and the farmer, planter, miner, trapper, and Indian, all presenting symbols of their avocations, the group on the left. The centre of the base is Trumbull's painting of the "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," on the right of which is exemplified progress—the busy manufacturing city in contrast with the neglected windmill. To the left of the base is represented civilization, combining the railroad, telegraph, steamship, and reaping machine, in contrast with the Conestoga wagon, mail rider, sailing vessel, and laborer with a sickle. The legend in the body of the certificate was engraved by a new and ingenious process, the invention of G. W. Casilear, Superintendent of the Engraving Department of

the Treasury, and it is most creditable, as is also the printing—the department being determined to make the work worthy of the nation and the grand commemorative occasion. The designs and arrangement are due to Messrs. Ferris and Darley, American artists.

This stock certificate should be in the possession of every patriotic citizen as an heirloom, without reference to the fact of its being repaid with interest. It must be understood by our readers that the certificate is to be *retained* by the holder, the principal and interest being paid on presentation of proper evidence of ownership after the close of the Exhibition. Should the receipts not prove sufficient to pay the entire amount the division will be made equally among the stockholders.

The sale of tickets at fifty cents each is estimated to reach the sum of \$5,000,000, and is based upon the results of the Paris Exposition, which should be largely exceeded when we consider the fact that we are a traveling community, and that the Birth Place of American Independence will be the Mecca to which all our fellow citizens will be attracted from every section of this great country; any increase in the above estimate of visitors will add that much to the resources to be divided among the Stockholders.

PLANS FOR THE SALE OF STOCK.

STATE SUBSCRIPTIONS.—These can only be secured by legislation, but personal influence with the members of the State Legislatures may do much to bring about a universal recognition. New Jersey and Delaware have already done their share, and steps have been taken in other States to secure action at the approaching sessions.

COUNTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—There are many counties holding funds of their own that could make an investment of this character equally creditable as profitable.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The City of Wilmington, Delaware, leads in this line, an example worthy to be followed by cities of larger size and more wealth. A mass meeting of citizens indicating their approval of such an investment, would at once secure proper action on the part of the authorities.

SCHOOL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—This plan is perhaps one of the most popular that can be adopted, and, properly carried out, can be productive of large results, while tending to invite the pupils to emulation in their respective studies. One Share of Stock offered as a premium to each class in each school in the United States, would alone go far to meet the entire demand of the Board of Finance. These prizes can be secured by subscription of the scholars, or from special donations of individuals desirous to serve the cause of education and this grand national enterprise; the Certificate handsomely framed to remain in the class-room as a permanent memorial.

CHURCH SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Either as a testimonial to the Pastor or as an investment for various charitable societies connected therewith; the Certificate remaining an enduring evidence of the generosity and patriotism of the subscribers.

INDIVIDUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Could a clear and proper understanding of the great importance of this undertaking be generally diffused, it seems almost impossible to believe that there should be one family in the United States able to raise ten dollars, that would not gladly possess this evidence of their nationality and patriotism, secured at so small a temporary outlay, and with a prospect of some income from the investment. Will every one who may chance to read this, give the matter his honest consideration, and not only contribute his own mite, but also secure the co-operation of his friends? Form local committees, call meetings, and have the subject fairly discussed in all its bearings; ONE DAY'S SERVICE on the part of an energetic man would doubtless do great good, and this plan alone if generally followed, would do much to complete the sum required by the Centennial Board of Finance.

CHILDREN'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.—It is just possible that a select few may live to see another Centennial with all its important results and changes, but upon all there should be impressed the momentous importance of this anniversary, that there may be handed down to the second generation some evidence of what was done in 1876 to recognise the principles enunciated in 1776. Could each child be made to appreciate this, how gladly would they aid to secure this commemoration.

That those already in the field in this great work may be recognized, a statement is herewith given of the present organization for obtaining funds by subscription to stock, and other sources of revenue.

THE CENTENNIAL BUREAU OF REVENUE.

The above department, officially appointed by the Board of Finance, has control of the sale of stock and medals; organized July 1st, 1874, it has steadily and energetically pushed its agents throughout the various States, resulting in a success which it only needs time to complete. As the work of this Bureau, although national, must be continually followed up, its Directors are composed of such members of the Board of Finance as can render daily attention to its demands, as follows :

CLEMENT M. BIDDLE, <i>Chairman</i> ,	Philadelphia.
WILLIAM BIGLER, <i>Financial Agent</i> ,	Pennsylvania.
EDMUND T. STEEL,	Philadelphia.
AMOS R. LITTLE,	"
JOHN WANAMAKER,	"
DANIEL M. FOX,	"
JAMES M. ROBB,	"
JOHN BAIRD,	"
THOS. H. DUDLEY,	New Jersey.
JOHN CUMMINGS,	Massachusetts.
WILLIAM L. STRONG,	New York.
GEORGE BAIN,	Missouri.
C. B. NORTON, <i>Secretary</i> .	

For the purpose of completely districting the various States, and with a view of securing as near as possible the quota originally planned by the Board of Finance, the aid of Auxiliary Boards has been accepted in States, Counties and Districts. The patriotic and national spirit of the country has led to these being formed of volunteers, composed of the leading men in each section, and through the aid of these Boards public meetings have been arranged for, addresses delivered, and the general interest of the country excited toward securing the proper financial aid needed. It is the duty of these Auxiliary Boards to select responsible men as agents for the sale of stock and medals, and the Bureau of Revenue would be pleased to correspond with the friends of the Centennial in any section of the country. Among other means that have been adopted with success, and through the co-operation of the ladies, may be mentioned Tea-parties, Festivals and Exhibitions of various kinds, the proceeds of which are devoted to purchase of Centennial stock. By a proper system of arrangement this investment can serve a double purpose by being placed to the credit of such charitable institutions as may be selected by the Auxiliary Board and those co-operating with them. It must be understood that the engraved Certificates of Stock are to be *retained permanently* by the holder, and when framed will make a fitting ornament for the parlor, school, or public hall. In the State of Pennsylvania special attention has been paid to securing the interest of the Public Schools, and in this connection attention is called to the following circular:

Your earnest attention is invited to the importance of enlisting the Schools of.....County in the success of the CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE. To the youth of the country the importance of giving their tribute to the memory of the sages and heroes of the Revolution, for the blessings of Free Government, Religious Liberty, and Universal Education that we now enjoy, by reason of their sagacity and struggles, must be self-evident. It cannot be doubted that our youth love and venerate the virtues of their great forefathers. They, therefore, will gladly testify their interest in the coming celebration of the centenary anniversary by aiding it to the extent of their ability. Each school may be expected to subscribe for Centennial Stock and purchase Medals. The Shares of Stock are of the value of Ten Dollars each, and the pupils, by small subscriptions among themselves, may readily get together the moderate sum that would procure a share for the School itself. The beautiful emblematic certificate, now ready for delivery, should be suspended in the School, and the name of each subscriber appended, thus forming a national roll of honor. On receipt of Ten Dollars the preliminary certificate will be forwarded by mail or express.

Endorsement of the State Superintendent of Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 14th, 1874.

EDWIN E. SIMPSON, *General Agent Centennial Bureau of Revenue, District No. 1 of Pennsylvania.*

Dear Sir:—

“In reply to yours of 5th inst., I would express my entire sympathy in the object in which you are engaged, and my earnest desire to co-operate in

every way toward the success of our great Centennial Anniversary. The suggestion in reference to a contribution on the part of our Schools strikes me most favorably, and I am happy to give it my warm approval. Such measures will be taken to present the subject to our Schools as seems best, and I trust the result may be entirely satisfactory."

Truly Yours, &c.,

J. P. WICKERSHAM, *Supt. Common Schools.*

The attention of Auxiliary Boards and Agents is invited to the above form as suggestive of concerted action in their various districts.

THE PRESS.

There can be no question but through the medium of this mighty lever, satisfactory results have been already arrived at, and that by its continued influence through the present year much good can be accomplished. As one means of securing this result, and at the same time adding to the interest of the several journals, the Bureau of Revenue has had prepared a set of electrotypes representing the buildings and ground plans of the Exhibition, similar to those contained in this work. The electrotypes will be furnished to the Auxiliary Boards and General Agents, or upon their order to such papers as may be selected, and for which no charge will be made—it being expected, however, that after their use in one journal they shall be forwarded to others, or be returned to the Bureau of Revenue. With the electrotypes will be supplied all necessary descriptions, and such other matter as will enable each publisher to produce a special Centennial number, which cannot but prove of interest to all readers.

The following electrotypes are now ready for distribution :

Main Building,	}	All in four and two column cuts.
Art Gallery,		
Machinery Hall,		
Horticultural Building,		
Agricultural Hall,		

Orders addressed to Bureau of Revenue, 904 Walnut Street.

A bird's-eye view of the Centennial Buildings, Fairmount Park and the Schuylkill River can be obtained from the new Observatory, now being erected on Belmont Hill, one of the highest elevations in the Park. It will be completed of tubular iron, strengthened by truss work on four sides, and fitted with every possible device for safety and comfort. A car will be arranged to ascend to a gallery or lookout at the top; the height of the Observatory will be 200 feet above the summit of the hill, or 510 feet above the river. Further information will be furnished by the Inventor and Superintendent, L. B. Sawyer.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.



SILVER, \$3.00.

GILT, \$1.00.

Recognizing the demand for some portable evidence of interest in this anniversary, the Bureau of Revenue, under the authority of the Board of Finance, secured the following on the part of Congress :

ACT RELATING TO CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

AN ACT to authorize medals commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the first meeting of the Continental Congress, and the Declaration of Independence, provides as follows :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That medals with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions, commemorative of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, be prepared at the Mint at Philadelphia for the Centennial Board of Finance subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the Coinage Act of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof, and all the provisions whether penal or otherwise of said Coinage Act against the counterfeiting or imitating of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals struck and issued under the provisions of this act.

Approved June 16, 1874.

And have issued the following medals struck at the U. S. Mint, bearing appropriate designs, the production of a talented and skilful artist, and executed with that taste and precision which is so distinguishing a characteristic of the United States Mint, thus enabling all our citizens to hold an evidence of their patriotism and sympathy with the great celebration of 1876, and participate in three advantages, two of which, at least, will grow of more importance and value by the lapse of time.

First.—Each person will contribute his or her mite toward insuring the proud success of the national undertaking. Secondly.—The name of each purchaser will be inscribed on the grand roll of subscribers to the triumphant ratification of the immortal Declaration of Independence. Thirdly.—Each will become the possessor of an elegant and artistic memento of the great event, which, in its neat case, for insuring preservation, may be handed down as an heirloom to succeeding generations.

These “Memorial Medals” are of four descriptions, to bring them within the taste and means of all, viz: In Bronze at \$2; small Silver at \$3; small Gilt at \$1; and large Gilt at \$5; all in neat cases. The fac-similes annexed give the sizes, the Silver and small Gilt medals being the size of the American dollar, with the same obverse design, but bearing on the centre of the reverse the inscription: “In commemoration of the Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, 1876,” surrounded by the words: “By authority of the Congress of the United States.”

The four medals are also supplied complete in cases for \$11.

The design of the “obverse” on all the medals represents the Genius of American Independence rising from a recumbent position, grasping with her right hand the sword which is to enforce her demands, and raising her left in appealing pride to the galaxy of thirteen stars, which, indicating the original Colonies and States, are blazing in the firmament. Beneath is the date 1776. The “Reverse” displays are the Genius of Liberty, with the now ornamental sword buckled to her girdle, the shield of the Stars and Stripes leaning at rest, while with either hand she extends a welcome and a chaplet to the arts and sciences assembled with evidences of their skill and craft to do honor to the date 1876, which is inscribed upon the platform. The history of our great nation is depicted in these two designs, and as a work of art, a memento of the Centennial, or as a means of contributing to its celebration, these Memorial Medals should be objects of universal appreciation.



GILT, \$3.00.



BRONZE, \$2.00.

Orders for the medals can be addressed to the Bureau of Revenue, accompanied by checks or post-office orders, payable to order to Frederick Fraley, on receipt of which they will be sent, carefully packed, to any part of the United States. The sale of these medals secures a source of revenue which inures directly to the interest

of the stockholders, and is relied upon to realize a large sum during the present year. Here again is an opportunity for Schools to aid the Centennial, and in several States a most active interest has been developed. The Silver medal being used as a grand prize and a Centennial Testimonial of Honor, issued by Messrs. Cowperthwaite & Co., of Philadelphia, being adopted for minor prize. This plan is worked in the State of Missouri on the following basis :

For this purpose it is proposed to use the Commemorative Silver Medal, made at the United States Mint for the Centennial Commission, and sold by them to increase the fund for the erection of the buildings, as a prize for scholastic proficiency and as an incentive to higher attainments and greater excellence among the pupils and students of our schools, academies and other institutions of learning.

To perfect this system of awards, and in order that proper encouragement may be given to the diligent and dutiful, a Testimonial of Honor has also been prepared, to be used in connection with the medal, and which is designed to be given to all who attain an *honorable* grade in an examination.

CHARACTER OF MEDALS AND TESTIMONIALS.

The Medal is made of pure silver under the auspices of the government, at the United States Mint, and commemorates the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence. It has a blank on side sufficiently large to receive the initials of a name, and is enclosed in a handsome case. The Testimonial of Honor is handsomely executed from original designs of a patriotic character, including a finely engraved view of the Memorial Hall and Art Gallery, which is intended to remain as a perpetual memorial of the Exhibition, and the event which it commemorates. It is 11 by 14 inches in size, is beautifully lithographed on fine linen paper, and resembles a small Diploma. The historic and commemorative character of the Medal and Testimonial will give them a dignity and value far above their intrinsic worth even, and as a record of scholastic attainments, as well as for their artistic beauty, they will always be cherished and preserved by their recipients.

HOW TO USE THE MEDALS AND TESTIMONIALS.

Let the pupils of a school be notified that at the close of the term, or at some other specified time, there will be a written examination upon such branches of study as will admit of that plan, and that all the questions prepared for the examination can be answered by a faithful study of the text-books used in the several branches. Let them understand that the pupil attaining the highest grade in any one branch of the examination will receive the Centennial Silver Medal, and all who reach an honorable grade, say eighty per cent., will receive Testimonials of Honor stating the exact percentage of excellence.

The branches for examination may properly embrace the whole course of school or academic studies, ranging all the way from spelling up to the highest branches taught in our seminaries and high schools. The main point should be to have the examination conducted with perfect fairness, and if possible by means of written or printed questions and with written answers.

Teachers or school directors can arrange the plan of examination and distribution of awards to suit themselves ; but the following method is suggested : Let the words for spelling be selected from the speller used and the questions for

examination be founded on the text-books studied in the school—say fifty from the former and ten from each of the latter, or in that proportion, so that all the results will be in decimal form, one hundred being the highest number for excellence in all cases. To illustrate by an examination in spelling: The class having received notification, at the appointed time let fifty words selected from the speller used be given out; the pupils will write them on slates or slips of paper. When these are collected and examined, one pupil may have excelled all the rest, and spelled forty-nine of the words correctly, which will give him or her a grade of ninety-eight and the Silver Medal, while a dozen others may have spelled forty or more words correctly, thus attaining an “honorable grade” and a “Testimonial of Honor.” The same principal will hold in all other examinations. If there are ten questions each will count ten, and eight of the ten correctly answered will secure a “Testimonial.”

Both the Medals and Testimonials may very properly be rewarded on the *examination* of a carefully kept school record, and embrace attendance and deportment as well as scholarship. This can be done at the close of a session, or at such intervals as may suit the judgment of the teachers or school directors.

SPELLING-MATCHES.

A very pleasant and suitable entertainment is now in vogue, under the name of “Spelling-matches;” and where these are properly conducted, the Medals and Testimonials are admirably adapted to indicate the comparative excellence of the different participants.

The above plan for examination and design for the Testimonial were prepared by Prof. J. L. Tracy, of St. Louis, the Secretary and General Agent of the United States Centennial Commission for the State of Missouri. Prof. Tracy has long been identified with the educational interests of the West, and this plan has received the hearty approbation of the teachers to whom it has been submitted.

For the purpose of information, a list is given of some of the Auxiliary Boards and Agents already appointed by the Bureau of Revenue. Citizens of the United States desiring to co-operate can make the necessary arrangements by a conference or correspondence with officials named in their respective districts. Where such appointments have not been made, letters addressed to the Bureau of Revenue will receive immediate attention. The United States Centennial Commissioners, a list of whose names and addresses has already been given, will also be found ready and willing to afford any information required.

PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT, No. 1.

EDWIN E. SIMPSON, General Agent.

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R. A. Packer,	Towanda.	W. W. Kingsbury,	Towanda.
P. D. Morrow,	“	J. H. Coddington,	“
Joseph Powell,	“	C. B. Porter,	“
J. F. Means,	“	R. A. Mercur,	“
E. Overton,	“	S. W. Alvord,	“
J. M. Ward,	“	C. L. Traccy,	“
		D. M. Turner,	Towanda.

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 Thomas W. Trego, "
 Dr. Jos. Thomas, Quakertown.
 Wm. Kinsey, Bristol.

H. T. Darlington, Doylestown.
 Samuel H. Laubach, Reiglesville.
 Josiah B. Smith, Newton.
 George G. Maris, Buckingham.

CARBON COUNTY.

Robert Klotz, Mauch Chunk.
 William Lilly, "
 Asa Packer, "

Charles Allbright, Mauch Chunk.
 A. G. Brodhead, "
 A. W. Leisenring, "

CHESTER COUNTY.

William Darlington, West Chester.
 J. W. Barnard, "
 Joseph Hemphill, "

Edward B. Moore, West Chester.
 W. D. Hartman, "

CLINTON COUNTY.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

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 Sketchly Morton, Morton.
 Theo. S. Christ, Chester.
 Benj. Gartside, "
 Wm. A. Todd, "
 J. Henry Askin, Louella.
 John M. Broomall, Media.

James M. Wilcox, Glen Mills.
 W. D. Pennell, Thornton.
 John B. Rhoads, Lenni.
 Samuel A. Crozier, Upland.
 Samuel Riddle, Glen Riddle.
 D. H. Darlington, Concord.
 Chalkley Harvey, Chadd's Ford.

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 Wm. H. Arney, "
 A. B. Longaker, "
 I. S. Dillinger, "

J. D. Stiles, Allentown.
 Wm. H. Souden, "
 S. H. Good, "

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Ario Pardec, Hazleton.
 Wm. Kisner, "
 Eckley B. Cox, "
 Samuel B. Price, Upper Lehigh.
 George W. Church, Shickshinny.
 Henderson Gaylord, Plymouth.
 Joseph Stickney, Nanticoke.
 Hendrick B. Wright, Wilkesbarre.
 J. W. Hollenbach, "
 Charles Parrish, "
 H. M. Hoyt, "
 Washington Lee, "
 E. L. Dana, "
 E. P. Darling, "
 Wm. L. Cunningham, "

Payne Pettibone, Wyoming.
 Samuel Hoyt, Kingston.
 Thomas Strong, Pittston.
 W. R. Stores, Scranton.
 Jos. A. Scranton, "
 Thos. Dickson, "
 H. S. Pierce, "
 W. W. Winton, "
 Dr. B. H. Shoop, "
 John B. Smith, Dunmore.
 Edward Jones, Peckville.
 John Gernyn, Gibsonburgh.
 John M. Poor, Carbondale.
 John M. Nealon,

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 Robert M. Forsman, "
 Bodo Otto, "
 Henry C. Parsons, "

Peter Herdic, Williamsport.
 Abraham Updegraff, "
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MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mrs. Cadwalader Evans, Bridgeport.

MONROE COUNTY.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

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 Alfred Hunt.
 Geo. W. Whitaker.
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Charles Brodhead.
 John Fritz.
 B. C. Webster.
 Wm. H. Sayre.

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Dr. P. B. Breinig.
E. P. Wilbur.

H. Stanley Godwin.
H. B. Lukenbach.
B. C. Webster.

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O. H. Myers.
Thos. L. McKeen.
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John T. Knight.
Dr. W. C. Cattell.
James M. Porter,
John Stewart.
William Hackett.

Henry Green.
John Tyndall.
Samuel Boileau.
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C. Edward Hecht.
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Dr. Traill Green.
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Wm. L. Greenough, "
John Hass, "
Dr. Joseph Priestley, Northumberland.
Joseph Bird, "

S. P. Wolverton, Sunbury.
Wm. L. Dewart, "
George Hill, "
Amos E. Kapp, Northumberland.

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C. H. Beuhler,

W. J. McSherry.
E. G. Fahnstock.

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Henry Bushong.
James McManus.
J. Knabb.

Frederick Lauer.
John D. Mishler.
Henry S. Eckert.
Heister Clymer.
M. A. Wolf, *Special Agent*.

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L. F. Lync, "
C. B. Niesley, Mechanicsburg.
S. M. Wherry, Shippensburg.

James E. McClain, Shippensburg.
J. T. Zug, Carlisle.
S. M. Emlengir, Mechanicsburg.
James McKeehan, Newville.

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R. A. Lamberton, "
John A. Bigler, "

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James McKibben, "

S. W. Stinger, Chambersburg.
Moses A. Foltz, "

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Isaiah Billingsfelt.
J. P. Wickersham.
A. W. Russell.
A. J. Steinman.

S. H. Reynolds.
Thomas Franklin.
J. W. M. Geist.
John A. Heistand.

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Josiah Funk, " "	Grant Weidman, " "
Wm. M. Breslau, " "	

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Chas. Barnett, " "	Wm. Willis, " "
C. J. F. McIntyre, " "	

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R. J. Fisher, " "	Wm. Hayes, " "
E. G. Smyser, " "	

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Horace Fairbanks.	David Boynton.
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 H. M. Phillips, Springfield.
 Luke Lyman, Northampton.

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 Levi Stockbridge, Amhurst.
 G. H. Sawyer, E. Hampton.

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Geo. H. Corliss, Providence.
 John Gorham, "

Sam'l Powel, Newport.

CONNECTICUT.

James Lloyd Green, Norwich.
 John T. Slater, "
 James Hall, "

H. H. Osgood, Norwich.
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NEW YORK.

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 Martin R. Anderson, D. D.
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E. B. Morgan.
 Wm. G. Wise.
 Wm. Kirby.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,

As Adopted at the Annual Meeting, May 17th, 1875.

President :

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

Vice-Presidents :

ORESTES CLEVELAND,	THOMAS H. COLDWELL,
JOHN D. CREIGH,	JOHN McNEIL,
ROBERT LOWRY,	WILLIAM GURNEY.

Director-General :

ALFRED T. GOSHORN.

Secretary :

JOHN L. CAMPBELL.

Counsellor and Solicitor :

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JOHN LYNCH,	Louisiana.
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GEORGE B. LORING,	Massachusetts.
FREDERICK L. MATTHEWS,	Illinois.
WM. PHIPPS BLAKE,	Connecticut.
JAMES E. DEXTER,	Dist. of Columbia.
J. T. BERNARD,	Florida.

Secretary :

MYER ASCH,	Philadelphia.
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Office of the Commission.—No. 903 WALNUT STREET.

The following corrections are made in the Canadian Commission :

CANADA.—LUC LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, Minister of Agriculture of Canada, Ottawa,—*President*.

G. PENNY, Senator, Montreal, Quebec. D. McDougall, Berlin, Ontario.

R. D. WILMOT, Senator, New Brunswick. JOSEPH PERRAULT, Secretary & Treasurer, Ottawa.



BLOOMSDALE.

The following article on Bloomsdale, the far-famed SEED FARM of the Messrs. Landreth, originally appeared in "PENNSYLVANIA ILLUSTRATED." The subject of which it treats is of such general interest, it might be termed national, that the publisher of this work has made arrangements to transfer the article to its columns, that it may be the more widely read, and the extent and importance of this special industry as conducted near Philadelphia, be more fully comprehended. It is quite probable that many persons familiar with LANDRETH'S SEEDS from childhood may nevertheless be but imperfectly informed of the unexampled extent and the breadth of land controlled by the firm referred to in seed culture; for though the homestead embraces 500 acres it is really only one-third of the area under the plough, owned and personally superintended by the proprietors. Virginia, New Jersey, Wisconsin, each presenting varied climates, soils and local advantages, have been made tributary; plantations in each of the States named are under tillage, and as carefully conducted as at Bloomsdale itself—the whole a combination calculated to insure abundant supplies of seeds, and a quality which could not be obtainable under the usual practice of the seed trade.

Great, and varied to an extent almost unexampled elsewhere, are the natural resources and industrial interests of Pennsylvania.

In mineral and other deposits none can compare with her; in the mechanism and skill which converts her ores from their crude condition into the ponderous, delicate, or minute forms useful to man, her sons are not excelled within or without the Union.

The ingenuity of Pennsylvania artisans is, in every branch of industry, almost world-wide; her locomotives traverse every road in Europe, and her iron ships, afloat and being built (a comparatively new outlet for her enterprise making the Delaware the rival of the Clyde), are destined to spread her fame wherever American commerce reaches. In view of such well-earned reputation, with such mechanical and artistic record, how fitting it is her *tillage*, on which commerce, manufactures, and industry of every kind repose, should be esteemed noteworthy. It is pleasant to know that her fertile soil, her intelligent husbandmen, her crops, and flocks, and herds may be referred to as justly entitled to high discriminating praise. It is true we have not within our borders broad prairies like unto those of the Far West, nor its unctuous soil which knows no depth, and ever yields without exhaustion of fertility. We glory in the natural wealth of our sister States—their prosperity is ours as well; but in our mines of coal, and iron, and other minerals, in our ceaseless flow of oil, nature has dealt kindly by us also. The gold of California, the cotton of the South, the sugar of Louisiana and Texas, the silks and other fibres of the world, the spices and coffees of the tropics, the highest mechanism of Europe, its best efforts in the useful and fine arts, are all at our command; we have only to stretch forth our hands and grasp what has been so bountifully placed within our reach; what has been denied us in nature's profuse scat-

tering we have gained by thoughtful, well-directed efforts in the rotation of crops, in the application of appropriate fertilizers, and other means intelligently directed to a desired end, until "Pennsylvania Agriculture" has become simply another term for high-farming and successful tillage, whilst those who, resident at distant points, seek the best, whether it be the fine strains of animals which graze its rich pastures, or the seeds of grasses, cereals, or vegetables, bend their steps hitherward, and never go empty away.

On the Delaware, a few miles above Philadelphia, and adjoining that fertile tract known as Penn's Manor, a wise and discriminating reservation of the proprietary or colonial Governor, is BLOOMSDALE, which we have selected as illustrative of the rural industry of Pennsylvania. This estate, we do not hesitate to say, has contributed, in an especially large degree, to the public good, by its products and by its eminent example also. Bloomsdale may be assumed a model of intelligent industry, systematic culture, and rural progress. It embraces within its boundaries, independent of outlying lands, five hundred acres devoted to the culture and product of *seeds*, known in every hamlet, almost on every farm-hold and country homestead, as "Landreth's,"—known almost equally well on the banks of the Missouri, the Mississippi, and the Ganges,—for it should be stated, to the business credit and reputation of the firm, that for three generations Landreth's Seeds have been annually shipped to India, and are preferred by Englishmen resident in Hindostan to the seeds of their own native land, our climate ripening them better than the humid air of England.

It is the modest motto of the proprietors of Bloomsdale that "Landreth's Seeds speak their own praise." They certainly cannot have done so with feeble voice, for not only are those broad acres taxed to their utmost productive power, but nearly approaching one thousand other acres in addition, owned, occupied, and cultivated by the firm, are devoted to seed culture; by this it is not intended to designate lands simply tributary, tilled by their owners who raise crops on contract, without direct control of those who have bargained for the product (as it is the custom with seed-merchants thus to obtain supplies), but immediate, active, personal care and supervision. Thus an idea may be conceived, though necessarily imperfect, of the activity of mind and energy called forth by such extended operations; but system and order are ever triumphant, and in the case in point the adage is aptly illustrated. With increased acreage has come increased reputation, and Pennsylvania may claim the credit, not a slight one we opine, of having conducted within her borders a seed trade larger than exists elsewhere (if lands be taken as the measure), not alone within the Union, but without as well. Europe, travelers assert, can exhibit nothing of like extent. This is no idle boast, made in the interest of private enterprise or pride of commonwealth.

Independent of the numerous workmen employed on the estate,—many of whom have been life-long *attaches* of the establishment, occupying cottages on the premises, and as much at home as the proprietors themselves—a pleasing feature which it were well to imitate,—there are three steam-engines for thrashing, winnowing, and cleaning seeds, grinding feed, manures, etc.; a "caloric" for pumping and other purposes; and an admirably well-adjusted steaming apparatus for preparing food for the working-stock; well-furnished wheelwright and blacksmith shops, in which the wagons, carts, and implements and mechanical appliances used on the estate are manufactured.

At Bloomsdale, during the three years just passed, energetic, persistent efforts have been made toward steam plowing and tillage; and, though the attempt to accomplish both by direct traction (that is, by the engine drawing the machinery in its wake) has failed of practical economic success, the idea of steam ploughing has not been by any means relinquished, and the proprietors, we are informed, contemplate renewing their experiments at an early day, adopting the rope system in successful use in England. To have been pioneers and led the way in such an effort, where so many scoffed, is indeed noteworthy; and it is simply right to chronicle the fact in a volume descriptive of our State, the record, as it were, of its status at the present day. As the early efforts

in river and ocean navigation are referred to with ever-increasing interest as progress is made in that direction, so will in the future be those of *tillage by steam*, and our State is entitled to its due share of praise with respect to land, as it unquestionably is to Fitch's exertions in steam navigation.

Limited space prohibits many of the details of the operations at Bloomsdale, which we would gladly give our readers; the sketch annexed may, however, convey some idea of the extent of the structures required for the storage, drying, and preservation of crops, and otherwise successful prosecution of the peculiar business there conducted, which is a credit to the proprietors, the successors of those who founded the business in 1784, and which may be classed as prominent among the many industrial enterprises of Pennsylvania.

The West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company.

Among the many routes to the Centennial Grounds, the one above named presents special attractions, and will secure a large travel. All visitors from New Jersey will find this the most direct line to Fairmount Park, and passengers leaving the depot of the Pennsylvania R. R. in West Philadelphia, will also take these cars directly at the entrance of the depot. The Market Street line of cars reach the Centennial Grounds directly at what will be the grand entrance in 1876, and also in the immediate vicinity of the approach to the Park, and the Zoological Gardens. The cars of this Company run to and from the Centennial Grounds, in

FAIRMOUNT PARK,

the village of Haddington, and the Camden Ferries, at foot of Market Street, on the Delaware River.

This is the shortest and most direct route from the centre of the city to the

CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

Passengers can take any of the cars of this Company on Market Street, for the Centennial Grounds or Haddington, and will be transferred to the through cars, at the depot, without extra charge.

First car leaves depot at 4.30 A.M. Last car leaves depot at 11.45 P.M. First car leaves Front and Market Streets at 5.15 A.M. Last car leaves Front and Market Streets at 12.30 A.M.

RATES OF FARE—For adults, Seven Cents; Children under 12 years of age, Four Cents. Coupon Tickets, sold by the Conductors, four for Twenty-five Cents, *good on any Philadelphia City Railway*. Exchange Tickets, Nine Cents, good on any Railway running across Market Street, west of and including Tenth Street. On cars connecting with arriving trains, after midnight, Ten Cents.

The Market Street cars convey passengers to and from the Ferries on the Delaware River for Camden, N. J., and the depots, at the foot of Market Street, of the Cape May, Millville, Bridgeton, Salem, Burlington County, Pemberton, and Hightstown, and Amboy Railroads; also to and from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Depots, at Thirty-first and Market Streets, for New York and the East, or for Pittsburg and the West and South.

They also pass the Bingham House, Farmers' Market, Masonic Temple, New Public Buildings, and the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and within one square of Merchants', Continental, Girard, La Pierre, St. Cloud, and Colonnade Hotels, and the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad depot, at Thirty-first and Chestnut Streets.

EXTENT OF MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING,

WITH DETAILS.

To the casual observer this building does not in any manner present itself as it really is; the eye unaccustomed to distance will not credit its extent, or the enormous masses of material used in its preparation. The builder and contractor, Mr. R. J. Dobbins, secured the contract at a sum far below that of any other bidder, although there was a great competition; and the result of his labors is the best evidence of his good judgment and untiring energy, with a desire to give his personal superintendence at all times. His first act was to erect his own quarters directly on the ground, and by so doing he secured continued activity and thorough work. Mr. Dobbins has had a wide experience, and his practical education in the service of the U. S. Government, under General Meigs, now proves of real use. The Public Ledger Building will ever be an enduring monument of his enterprise. His connection with the successful building undertaking at Long Branch, and his general good judgment in connection with real estate are proverbial in the erection of the Main Exhibition Building for the International Exhibition. He makes use of the following quantities of material:

7,600,000 lbs. of Wrought Iron.
 250,000 lbs. of Cast Iron.
 7,000,000 feet of Lumber.
 1,100,000 square feet of Tin Roofing.
 250,000 square feet of Glass.
 450,000 Bricks.
 Two miles and a half of Water Pipe.
 Two miles and a half of Sewer and Drain Pipe.
 Total number of men employed, three thousand.

The wrought iron is rolled by Messrs. A. & P. Roberts of the Pencoyd Works, near Manayunk, Philadelphia, and is manufactured by Messrs. William Sellers & Co., at Edgemoor Works, near Wilmington, Delaware.

The cast iron work is made by Morris, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia.

The erection of the iron frame work is done by the Watson Manufacturing Co., of Patterson, N. J., and is carried on at the rate of fifty tons per day.

The galvanized iron work is manufactured by the Kittredge Cornice and Ornament Co. of Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.

The proposed interior decorations of the main building will be of a character which, although economical in cost, will still in good taste and detail equal the decorations of either London, Paris or Vienna. It will be understood by our readers that the Main Exhibition Building will be the principal object of attraction; in it will be displayed, under the flag of each country, all the manufactures, inventions and products of each so admirably arranged that the visitor can pass from one country to another geographically, or follow, if he chooses, any one product in its course through the several nations. In this respect, the Main Exhibition Building possesses advantages over those of either Paris or Vienna, and will be easily understood from an examination of the ground plan.

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PICTURES OF THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

One of the most efficient means of awakening interest in the Centennial, has undoubtedly been the admirable series of pictures published by Mr. Thomas Hunter of this city. Starting with the "Art Gallery," the more wide-awake of our citizens eagerly seized upon it, and distributing it in large quantities to their friends and customers, the enthusiasm in our great national celebration steadily widened and deepened. Mr. Hunter has since added successively the other buildings and calls especial attention to the following list :

1. ART GALLERY,
2. MAIN BUILDING,
3. HORTICULTURAL HALL,
4. MACHINERY HALL,
5. AGRICULTURAL HALL.
6. Double, (Nos. 1 and 2 on a sheet.)
7. Triple, (Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on a sheet.)
8. Quintuple, (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 on a sheet.)
9. **BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PARK**, Buildings in the foreground.

All these pictures are of uniform style and price. The drawings were made under the immediate supervision of the respective architects, and have all the latest modifications in size and detail that have been found necessary. They are beautifully printed in three colors, on heavy plate paper, and not only convey a correct idea of what is being done for the great celebration, but will form a valuable souvenir when that event is over.

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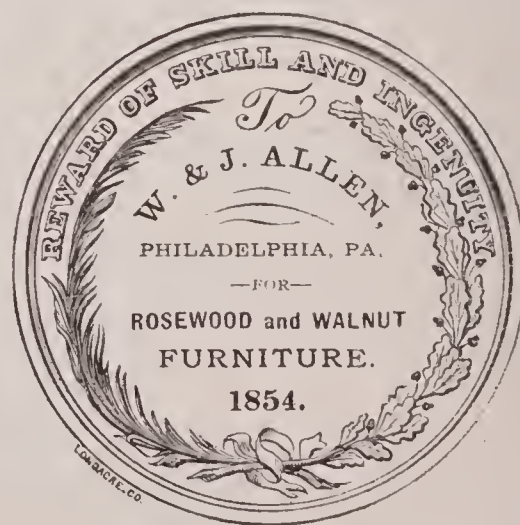
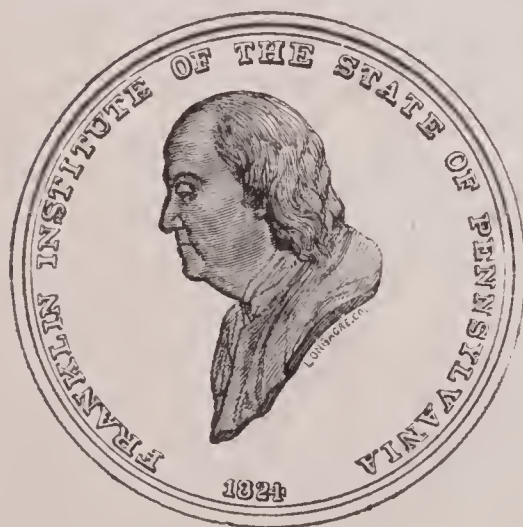
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HOW TO REACH THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

The various horse railroads in the City of Philadelphia afford an amount of traveling accommodations not enjoyed by any other city in the world. The

PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY

Via Chestnut & Walnut Street,

looking forward to the large business of 1876 have made special arrangements for the comfort of citizens and visitors. The total length of track used by this line is seventeen miles, including the two branches, one to Darby and one to the Park, this latter having its depot adjoining the Centennial Grounds, and landing the Passengers directly in front of the Main Exhibition Building and Machinery Hall. The Cars are nearly new, admirably finished, large and comfortable. Total carrying capacity 60,000 passengers per diem, using 108 cars, and employing 300 men and 1029 horses. These cars run on minute and minute and a half time. The new depot on Belmont Avenue is a model for comfort and convenience.

The Cars of this line pass the following places: University of Pennsylvania, West Chester R. R. Depot, Colonnade Hotel, Academy of Natural Sciences, New Public Buildings, U. S. Mint, Concert Hall, Chestnut St. Theatre, Fox's American Theatre, Continental and Girard Hotels, Washington House, Guy's Hotel, Independence Hall and Square, American Hotel, Custom House and Post Office, and within half a square of Philadelphia and Mercantile Libraries, Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall. First car leaves depot at Centennial Grounds at 4.30 A. M., last car leaves at 11.28 P. M.

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HOW TO SEE PHILADELPHIA.

To the uninformed stranger this city may seem to present little of interest; but when its various beauties and objects of attraction are clearly explained no visitor can leave unsatisfied, and it is gratifying to know that a complete guide is now being prepared by skillful hands, which will comprise not only a description of all places of interest but also such historical notes as will make the "New Guide to Philadelphia" a *Vade Mecum* for the traveler and citizen. As a guide it will possess all the advantages that experience can dictate, and in size and price it will be within the means of all. Much credit is due to Messrs. PORTER & COATES, the well known publishers, for this addition to their valuable list of publications, and its appearance will be welcomed by all who propose to visit Philadelphia, or desire to retain a record of the Centennial City. This volume, now in press, will occupy about 300 pages, fully illustrated with views of the various Public Buildings, scenes in the Park, etc., etc., and various maps and diagrams, including a large map of the city 24 inches square, with *all the lines of Street Railways* in red, so that at a glance any one can tell how to reach, by the cars, any part of the city. The book will not exceed in expense \$1.50. For further particulars, intending visitors should address the publishers, Messrs. PORTER & COATES, 822 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

ONE result of the approaching Centennial Exhibition has been to already largely increase the traveling facilities of Philadelphia. Among the many lines of city railways the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILROAD CO., via Arch, Race and Vine Streets, has made great advance. The extent of the road traveled over is sixteen miles, and in passing from the city to West Philadelphia the cars cross on the upper section of the Callowhill Street Bridge, while in returning they cross underneath. The total traveling capacity is estimated at 50,000 daily, and as all the cars proceed direct to the Centennial Ground, also to Zoological Garden and George's Hill, this line will be of great service during the Exhibition. A very large and fine Depot has been erected for the accommodation of the increased travel. Cars leave the upper depot at 4.30 A. M. till 11.30 P. M., the last car from the city arriving at 1 A. M. The cars of this line pass the following places:—St. Cloud Hotel, Merchants' Hotel, Union Hotel, St. Elmo Hotel, and within two squares of the Bingham House, La Pierre, Continental, Girard, Washington and American Hotels; Blind Asylum, Twentieth and Race Streets; Logan Square, on Race Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth; near the Cathedral, Eighteenth Street, north of Race; The Wills Eye Hospital, Race Street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth; The New Academy of Natural Sciences, Nineteenth and Race Streets; Friends' Meeting House, Fifteenth and Race Streets; Franklin Square, Race Street, between Sixth and Franklin; Public Buildings; Masonic Hall; Commercial Exchange, Second Street, north of Walnut; Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Dock Streets; Fairmount Water Works at the Callowhill Street entrance to Fairmount Park.

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Architecture and the International Exhibition.

One of the most attractive features at both the Paris and Vienna Exhibitions were the various buildings erected by different nations, and indicative of their peculiarities. The Swiss Chalet, the Moorish Mosque, the French Chateau, the Gothic Chapel of England, and the simple School House of our own country, all attracted attention. Here at the Exhibition in 1876, although there will doubtless be some edifices erected by Foreign Nations, yet the great distance will prevent the more extended representation we have seen abroad. Therefore we shall be compelled to rely upon our own means to secure what shall be attractive and appropriate. To arrive at this result, and to aid Exhibitors from home and abroad, a

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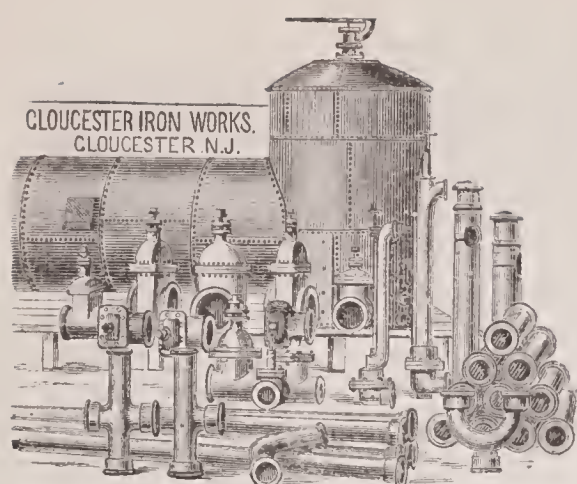
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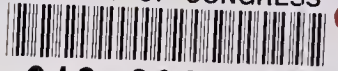
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